HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD COLOUR and VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S BINNACLE AND COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.

Beware of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,653—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1892.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. a.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	30 8
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31 8
Heart Bottle	28 12
O. B.	27 0
Glentromie	20 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 0

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th Jan.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	6th Feb.
B.L.	THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	13th „
†	RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	20th „
B.L.	ROME	5011	1000	A. B. Daniel	27th „
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Mar.
B.L.	KHEDIVE	3388	600	L. H. Moule	12th „
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th „
B.L.	MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th „
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Apr.
B.L.	CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th „
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th „
B.L.	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd „
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	30th „
B.L.	PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	7th May.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	14th „
B.L.	ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	21st „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th Feb.
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	25th „
MALWA	2270	500	C. Preston	10th Mar.
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	24th „
SURAT	3142	550	R. Sleeman	7th Apl.
THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	21st „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 11th, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
11th February. 10th March.
7th April. 5th May.

For particular regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Jan. 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,660	750	1st February.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,680	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,608	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE [illegible]

Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,806	550	22nd March.

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	8th Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., Apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 25, 1892.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4100	500	12th Feb. 1892.

THIS STEAMER is well-known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess. Greatly reduced Fares.

For further Particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th January, 1892.

"MAC IVER" LINE.

THE following STEAMERS will sail from BOMBAY for PLYMOUTH or LIVERPOOL as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
EUROPA	2300	H. Agnew	Middle February.
ETOLIA*	3139	R. Jones	Late February.
IONIA*†	5330	E. Boyle	Middle March.
LYCIA*	3139	B. Fletcher	Late April.
NIAGARA*	3100	J. McConochie	Late April.
EUROPA	2300	H. Agnew	Middle May.
ETOLIA*	3100	R. Jones	Late May.

* Carries both Surgeon and Stewardess, and is fitted with Electric Light.

† Has a Smoking Room, a Ladies' Saloon, and Upper Deck Cabins.

First-class Passenger Accommodation at Reduced Rates. Fares: Rs. 358 to Rs. 450. Passengers landing at Plymouth are given 1st Class Railway Tickets to London at 2nd Class Fares.

For further particulars, apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 19th January, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	8th Feby.
ASIA	3360	J. Laird	26th Feb.
BRITANNIA	3069	J. Brown	5th March.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	19th March.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	2nd April.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	16th April.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, January 28, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 867 tons, on 30th January, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 3rd February, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,615 tons, on the 31st January, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 4th February, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th January, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and very facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward Bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE BOMBAY-LONDON S. S. COMPANY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Will sail
*ANNIE BARROW	3385	3rd Week in Feby, for London.
MARY BEYTS	3790	1st „ in March, „
†*MINNA GRAIG	4700	3rd „ „
†QUEEN OF INDIA	3691	1st „ in April, „

† Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

* Have Passenger Cabins and Saloon amidship.

These Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers. All Cabins are on Upper Deck.

For full particulars apply to

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.
Bombay, January 18th, 1892.

THE S.S. "INCHLONGA" is expected to ARRIVE from MOULMEIN, on or about the 18th [illegible] SCANTLINGS, &c., and will DISCHARGE in the stream off Cross Island. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, pay Freight, and take delivery of their Goods without delay, and unless Boats are sent alongside immediately to take delivery, the Timber will be landed at Gunpowder Bunder at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents for Master and Owners.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note.

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, WELLS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS AND
IMPORTERS OF VERY CHOICE & RICH WINES, PORTS, SHERRIES,
CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNES, WHISKIES, BRANDIES, PILSENER BEERS, &c., &c.

SHERRIES.

Superior Old Dry (Vino de Pasto).	Old Puerto Sherry.
	Old Dry Sherry.
Vino Tula.	Old Fruity Sherry.
Grand Romano.	Florio Marsala.

From Rs. 18 to Rs. 50 Per Doz.

BURGUNDIES.

Chablis (White). Beaune (Red). Pommard (Red).
From Rs. 21 to Rs. 30 Per Doz.

CLARET.

Chateau Mouton.	Pauillac.
Chateau Palmer.	St. Estephe.
Chateau La Lagune.	St. Emilion.
Grand Vino-De-La-Rose.	St. Julien.
Grand Vino Pontet Canet.	St. Marie.
Medoc.	

From Rs. 15 to Rs. 38 Per Doz.

BEER.

Tottenham Pilsener Champagne Beer.
Warranted to be the brightest in excellent condition

LIQUEUR.

Allasch Dopfelt Kummel.
Rs. 41 Per Doz.

SAUTERNES.

Grand Vino de Sauternes, from Messrs. Tanoud Hirch and Co., Bordeaux.
Rs. 25 and Rs. 28 Per Doz.

RETAIL AGENTS:—
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Bunder Road.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.

TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.

GOVERNMENT PAPER SHARES and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and given at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Bunder Road.
LONDON: 27 Leadenhall Street.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, to arrive. Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપટુલા શેખઆદમની કુાં૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BILLIARD KIT.

Thurston's Billiard Cloth for full size Table and Cushions, with a set of Pockets in a hermetically sealed tin case, Rs. 90.
Billiard Balls of sizes.
Billiard Brushes, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 each.
Billiard Chalk, Best, Ans. 6 per dozen.
Billiard Cues, Rs. 3 each.
Billiard Cues Cement, Kay's, Ans. 6 per bottle.
Billiard Cue Tips of sizes, Ans. 6 per dozen.
Pool Money Receivers, Rs. 25.
Spring Markers, Rs. 3 each.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

THE NEW WRIST WATCH.
TO FIT ANY SIZE OF ARM.

A HANDSOME, small sized, first quality Silver Keyless WATCH, with specially strong movement, as required for wrist wear, forming part of an artistically designed flexible bracelet, which may be pulled on or off at pleasure without the trouble of fixing or unfixing any clasp or catch, and fits comfortably to any size of arm.

A useful and beautiful present, in handsome plush case, for Rs. 70.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CARPETS AND SHAWLS.
DAVEE SAHAI CHUMBA MULL,
AMRITSAR.

Manufacturers of Persian, Turkish and other Oriental Carpets to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress;
And by Special Appointment to
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. I. H. THE CZAREWITCH OF RUSSIA,
H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

DAVEE SAHAI CHUMBA MULL'S Carpets are unrivalled. Their stock of Designs is very unique, and their colours are guaranteed to be fast and entirely free from any line. Upwards of 120 Looms in full work, and more about to be added.

The Carpet manufactory is under the superintendence of Mr. H. B. Blake.

Tourists and Visitors to Amritsar should not fail to pay a visit to this manufactory.

And also to their Show-Rooms for Shawls, Rampore Chudders, Phulkaries, Kashmir Silver, Copper and Papier-Machie work, Ivory work, Hoshiarpore Ivory Inlaid Woodwork, etc., for which they are renowned.

The Establishment of Davee Sahai Chumba Mull is the oldest and largest in Amritsar. Their Goods are Guaranteed to be Genuine.

Prices Reasonable and Fixed. Terms Strictly Cash, or V. P. Post. Price List *free* on Application.

All Orders and Letters should be addressed "CHUMBA MULL" only.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,
By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents, or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.

DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,

And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments or Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay
or any Local Agent throughout India.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for Doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. I will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
57, Beehoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

CAMERAS.

FOR QUALITY, EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP AND FINISH, CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

TREACHER'S SQUARE LONG FOCUS CAMERA, LATEST PATTERN.—These Cameras are made on an improved design, and give the extreme range of focus possible with each size, and at the same time are perfectly rigid. When in use, the focussing is by means of a rack-work or screw adjustment: they are fitted with the new double swing-back arrangement, giving a large amount of movement in both horizontal and vertical directions, have a double action front, extra front piece, and reversing frame, by means of which the dark slides can be used, either upright or horizontally, without taking the Camera off the stand. Each Camera is fitted with 3 double slides. Every part fully brass-bound and screwed. Cameras and Slides fully brass-bound and screwed in all parts with Carriers for smaller plates.

	6½ by 4¾	8½ by 6½	10 by 8	12 by 10	
Rs.	180.	230.	280.	340	Cash Price.
Ditto	205.	260.	315.	380	Credit Price.

TREACHER & CO.'S SQUARE BELLOWS BODY CAMERAS.—Made of the best Spanish Mahogany French-polished, brass-bound, screwed in dovetail, single-swing back, and arranged to take plates in either direction, highly finished throughout. Vertical sliding front, bottom boards hinged to turn up, and improved side fastenings, securing perfect rigidity. These portable Cameras, available both for the Studio and Field, are well adapted for district and camp work, and from their great ranges of focus suitable for portraits, wide angle view, and other lenses. Price with fine Screw adjustment, double dark side frame, and focus slide:—

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.		Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
For Plates 10 by 8 in. and under	170	190	Spare Slides for 12 by 10 in. and under.	55	62
Spare Slides for do.	45	50	For Plates 15 by 12 in.	290	326
For Plates 12 by 10 in.	235	265	Spare Slides for do.	70	79

DALLMEYER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.		Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
No. 1 B. Quick Acting Portrait Lens	125	140	No. 3 D. Patent Portrait and Group Lens	170	190
No. 2 B. Quick Acting Portrait Lens	240	270	No. 4 D. Patent Portrait and Group Lens.	225	252
No. 2 C. Extra Quick Acting Portrait Lens	290	326	No. 5 D. Patent Portrait and Group Lens.	280	315

Dallmeyer's Patent Rapid Rectilinear Lenses.

Size of View.	Size of Group.	Diameter of Lens.	Price Rigid Setting. Cash Rs.	Price Rigid Setting. Credit. Rs.	Size of View.	Size of Group.	Diameter of Lens.	Price Rigid Setting. Cash. Rs.	Price Rigid Setting. Credit. Rs.
15 by 12	12 by 10	Ins. 2½	245	275	8½ by 6½	6 by 5	Ins. 1½	115	129
12 by 10	10 by 8	„ 2	200	225	6 by 5	5 by 4	„ ¾	98	110
10 by 8	8½ by ½	„ 1¾	150	168	5 by 4	4¼ by 3¼	„ ½	78	88

NEW RAPID RECTILINEAR DOUBLE LENS.

This is a Lens of the Rectilinear form, and though very low in price, is one of the best in the Market. It is adapted for Groups, Portraits in good light, Landscapes and Figures, and all out-door work, except Wide-angle Pictures.

For ¼ size Plates—Cash, Rs. 43; Credit, Rs. 48. For ½ size Plates, Cash, Rs. 48; Credit, Rs. 54.

For 8½ by 6½ size Plates, Cash—Rs. 72; Credit, Rs. 81.

DRY PLATES.

THOMAS'S EXTRA RAPID—

Size	4¼ / 3¼	5 / 4	6½ / 4¾	8½ / 6½	10 / 8	12 / 10
Cash, per doz Rs.	1-2	1-12	2-8	4-12	7-4	11-0
Credit, per doz „	1-4	2-0	2-12	5-4	8-0	12-8

THOMAS'S LANDSCAPES—

Cash, per doz Rs.		1-8	3-8	5-12	9-4	14-0	
Credit, per doz. „		1-10	4-0	6-4	10-8	16-0	
Ilford Yellow Ordinary	Cash Rs.	0-14	1-8	1-14	3-8	6-8	10-0
	Credit „	1-0	1-10	2-2	4-0	7-4	11-4
Ilford White Rapid	Cash Rs.	1-2	1-10	2-6	4-8	8-0	12-0
	Credit „	1-4	1-14	2-10	5-0	9-0	13-8
Ilford Red Special Rapid	Cash Rs.	1-4	..	3-0	6-0	11-0	14-8
	Credit „	1-7	..	3-6	7-0	12-4	16-4

Size		4¼ / 3¼	5 / 4	6½ / 4¾	8½ / 6½	10 / 8	12 / 10
Marion Britannia	Cash Rs.	1-4	1-14	2-12	5-4	9-4	12-8
	Credit „	1-6	2-2	3-2	6-0	10-4	14-0
WRATTEN AND WAINWRIGHT'S Ordinary	Cash Rs.	..	..	3-6	6-8	..	..
	Credit „	..	..	3-10	7-4	..	..
Instantaneous	Cash Rs.	1-8	2-4	3-4	6-8	9-12	15-8
	Credit „	1-12	2-8	3-12	7-4	10-12	17-8
Drop Shutter	Cash Rs.	1-12	2-6	3-10	6-12	10-8	16-0
	Credit ..	2-0	2-10	4-0	7-10	11-12	18-0
Edward's XL.	Cash Rs.	1-12	..	3-8	6-4	8-12	14-0
	Credit „	1-14	..	4-0	7-0	9-12	15-12

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N. B.—Owing to Decline in Exchange the above Prices are Advanced 5 Per Cent. from the 21st instant.

REMOVAL!

D. MACROPOLO,
CIGARETTE MANUFACTURER
AND
GENERAL TOBACCONIST,
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 1, CHURCH GATE STREET,
WHERE
ALL COMMUNICATIONS
SHOULD BE ADDRESSED.

UNADULTERATED,
PURE AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC, AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., LD.,
OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TELEPHONES.—The Company's Telephone instruments, being the Master Patents of Graham Bell, Edison and Gower, are unequalled in every particular. They are of the very best English-make, and are thoroughly reliable, and will give greater satisfaction, and be found more economical than the cheap instruments which are offered for sale elsewhere, and which for practical purposes are useless.

The Company are prepared to undertake the erection of Telephone lines and Telephonic installations for Native States, Corporations, Companies or private individuals. Estimates furnished on application.

ELECTRIC BELLS.—The Company have a large and varied Stock of the best English-made Electric Bells, Indicators, Pushes, etc., with every recent improvement. Installations for Clubs, Hotels, and Private Residences supplied, and erection undertaken, if required, on moderate terms.

The attention of residents in the Mofussil is directed to the advantage of introducing Electric Bells into their Bungalows for readier communication with servants, whose quarters are often at some distance from the Bungalows.

Instructions given for erection and maintenance.

The Company also supply LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, MEDICAL INDUCTION COILS, ELECTRIC MOTORS, ELECTRIC FANS, BATTERIES and ELECTRICAL FITTINGS of all kinds.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, POST FREE, ON APPLICATION.

MESSRS. MARCKS & COMPANY,
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS;
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS;
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY;
DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS;
DEALERS IN EVERY SORT OF PRECIOUS STONES,
No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND No. 1, ASH LANE,
BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

OUR numerous Friends and Customers having often expressed their appreciation of our liberal arrangements for their convenience, we beg to state publicly that we shall always study how best to meet the wishes of all persons dealing with us. The large European and Native establishment of skilled workmen kept by us has lately been increased, and we are prepared to execute all the additional orders, with which we may be favoured, with even greater despatch than heretofore.

THE REPAIRING of WATCHES and CLOCKS is still done entirely by the best-skilled European Watch-makers; and each Time-piece is thoroughly examined and tested by the Managing Director before it leaves their hands.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

THESE Wines have been specially selected for us at the Vineyard, and are old and matured—

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
OCEANA CLARET per dozen	12 0	OCEANA MARGEAU per dozen	21 0
A Wine specially selected for us. No Wine can be compared to this at the price for excellency of body.		Perfect in bouquet and full-bodied. A fine, soft, and velvetty Wine.	
OCEANA HERMITAGE per dozen	21 0	OCEANA HOCK per dozen	21 0
A smooth, light, fine Wine, of very superior Claret character.		This Australian Hock is a fine, generous Wine, of same body and fine bouquet.	

N.B.—Owing to recent rapid FALL in EXCHANGE, our PRICES are INCREASED by about 5 Per Cent. from the 25th instant.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., POONA. Temple House, Camp, and Bhoodwar Pett, City.

NEWSPAPERS FROM ENGLAND.
GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE
FROM JANUARY 1st.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES supplied by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. with the utmost regularity on a system perfected by SEVENTY YEARS' Experience.

The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER, and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed on all Subscriptions paid in Advance.

For Price Lists and further Information apply to—
KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY; KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA;
OR
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

"BAHADUR"
CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	„	„	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾	„	„	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„	„	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

THE ONLY REMEDY for NERVOUS EXHAUSTION,
Climatic Anæmia, Incapacity for Work and Mental and Physical Depression is
LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
The Only Forms known to be a Safe and Certain Cure
ARE THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD.,
Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS. Pills which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, ARE CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria.*

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica,* and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power,* following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly [illegible] convalescents [illegible] diseases [illegible]

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's [illegible])
This is [illegible] and Quinine [illegible] where the [illegible]

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's [illegible])
This pill [illegible] membrane [illegible] urinal organs [illegible] power, induced [illegible] useful also [illegible] *Amenorrhœa* [illegible]
Formula [illegible]
for *feeble,* [illegible]

PHOSPHORUS AND [illegible]
(Dr. KIRBY's [illegible])
Phosphorus [illegible]
The Extract [illegible]
Plant (" T[illegible]
Phosphorus [illegible]

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents, in Bottles [illegible] the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. T[illegible] our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Au[illegible] for 21/-.

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; B[illegible] & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; A[illegible] MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & K[illegible] RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.; SIMLA AND LAHORE—[illegible]

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, Newm[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
OUR POPULAR NIGHT.
THE MOST SELECT AND HEALTHIEST AMUSEMENT IN BOMBAY.
The Rink is open from 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

LADIES' SESSION	11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
CHILDREN'S AFTERNOON SESSION	3 to 5 p.m.
AFTERNOON SESSION	5 to 7 p.m.
EVENING SESSION	8-30 to 11 p.m.

Our Excellent BRASS BAND plays from 3 to 7 P.M. and 8-30 to 11 P.M.
Admission Re. 1 with free use of Skates.
"AT HOME."
BY SPECIAL INVITATION ONLY.
ON MONDAY, 1st FEBRUARY.

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL
ON FEBRUARY 4TH.
HANDSOME PRIZES will be given, which are on view at the Rink.

NUGENT & CO.,
Proprietors.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT,
THE ALFRED DRAMATIC COMPANY
Will Perform
POSITIVELY FOR THE LAST TIME
Their Much-Applauded Parsee Social Drama,
"HOMLO HOW,"
By MR. NANABHOY R. RANINA.
"MEHER:"—The English Actress in Parsee Garb.
SECURE SEATS EARLY.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 3-30 P.M.
MR. MILN'S FINAL READING,
"JULIUS CÆSAR."
Afterwards Competition between College Students for Shakespearian Prize.

THE ANCHOR Line S. S. "ROUMANIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 29th January, 1892.

A CLERGYMAN'S WIFE wishes to hear of a CHILD or CHILDREN to bring up with her only Child of 6. Large Country Vicarage; healthy situation.

MRS. PAYNE,
Hedge End Vicarage, Southampton.
Or "No. 10," care of this Paper.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

At the ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation, to be held on MONDAY, the 1st Proximo, at 3 P.M., Mr. E. B. Carroll will, in accordance with the terms of Section 36 (n) of the Municipal Act, propose in connection with the Budget Estimates:—That the item of Rs. 6,000 for special measures in the event of an outbreak of epidemic diseases be raised to Rs. 12,000.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.
Bombay:—Municipal Corporation Office, 29th January, 1892.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on MONDAY, the 8th Proximo, at 1 P.M. (local time), by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General for the SUPPLY of 3800 lbs. WOOL required for Bombay according to Approved Sample.

Forms of Tenders with further particulars can be obtained from the above Officer.

H. R. F. ANDERSON, Lieut.,
Comt. Storekeeper-General.
Comt. Storekeeper-Genl.'s Office, Bombay, 26th Jany., 1892.

ESTATE OF MESSRS STARK, WINKLER AND CO. (IN LIQUIDATION.)

A MEETING of the CREDITORS of the Estate of Messrs. STARK, WINKLER and Co. (in liquidation) is to be held on MONDAY next, the 1st February, at 3 p.m., at the office of Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., to determine,

1. Whether the assets already collected should be distributed; or
2. Whether it is advisable, before proceeding with a distribution, to await collections of portion of the assets in the hands of the Executors of the late Tricumdass Nathoo.

By order of the Trustees,
F. A. REDDIE,
Chairman.
Bombay, 29th January, 1892.

BROOKS AND DOXEY,

LATE SAMUEL BROOKS,
MANCHESTER, JANUARY 1st, 1892.

WE have the pleasure to notify that the COTTON MACHINERY BUSINESS hitherto carried on at the UNION IRON WORKS, WEST GORTON, The Junction Iron Works, Newton Heath, and 15, Market Street, Manchester, under the style of

"SAMUEL BROOKS,"

will as and from the 1st of January, 1892, be owned and continued by us, SAMUEL HERBERT BROOKS and RICHARD ALEXANDER DOXEY, under the style of

"BROOKS AND DOXEY."

Every effort will be made in the future to conduct the business as efficiently as hitherto, and a continuance of the support of present customers is cordially solicited.

Both works are well equipped with a large and most modern Plant, and are exceptionally well laid out for the execution of all orders for Carding Engines, Preparing, Spinning, Winding, Doubling, Reeling, Bundling, &c., Machinery.

BROOKS AND DOXEY.

With reference to the above Advertisement the Undersigned shall be happy to furnish on application prices and particulars of all Machinery manufactured by Messrs. BROOKS and DOXEY (late Mr. Samuel Brooks).

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents, Bombay,
10, Meadow Street.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY OF WOOD, suitable for the Cremation of DEAD BODIES at the Hindoo Burial Grounds, at Haines Road, for the year 1892-93, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 10th February, 1892.

2. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200. The successful Tenderer will be required to pay the full Stamp Duty on his contract. The quantity of wood will be about 450 candies per year.

3. Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Health Officer.

4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. Each tender must be accompanied by a sample of Wood.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Bombay: Municipal Comr's Office, 29th January, 1892.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagement.

Annual Subscription in advance	Rs 10.
Single Copy	Annas. 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NOTICE.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of REVENUE STORES for the official Year 1st April, 1892, to 31st March, 1893, to the Nagpur Depot of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Forms of tender giving full details of terms and quantities may be obtained on payment of Rs. 5 from the Chief Storekeeper, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur, Central Provinces.

All covers containing tenders to be addressed to the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur, and Sealed and Superscribed.—

"TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF STORES."

All tenders will be opened by the Agent and Chief Engineer at his Office on the 29th February, 1892.

Tenderers from the Calcutta Market are requested to calculate freight on the articles they tender to supply at Nagpur at the following rates: [illegible] Calcutta to Asansol over the East Indian Railway at [illegible] Railway. [illegible] the Bengal-Nagpur Railway [illegible] maund irrespective of the class [illegible], however, must be observed.

[illegible] HENRY CARPENTER,
Chief Storekeeper.

[illegible] SUFFER WITH
[illegible] AND COLD?
[illegible]
[illegible] TIN'S
[illegible] BALSAM.
[illegible] Specific for
[illegible] NARY
[illegible], ASTHMA,
[illegible] BRONCHITIS,
[illegible], SORE THROAT,
[illegible] settled
[illegible] PTION.
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[illegible] ONIC,
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[illegible] NESS,
[illegible] ens the
[illegible] RGAN.
[illegible] nnas 8 and Re. 1-6.
[illegible] N & Co.,
[illegible] JID, BOMBAY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR........MR. H. STANLEY.
73RD PERFORMANCE
OF THE STANLEY OPERA AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

NAUTCH AND LAST NIGHT BUT 6. GIRL
NAUTCH TO-NIGHT, GIRL
NAUTCH SATURDAY 30, for the first time GIRL
NAUTCH in Bombay, GIRL
NAUTCH A New Indian Comic Opera in GIRL
NAUTCH 2 Acts, GIRL
NAUTCH GIRL
NAUTCH GIRL

"THE NAUTCH GIRL."
DOORS OPEN AT 8-30. OVERTURE AT 9.
PRICES AS USUAL.

Box Plan open daily at D. MACROPOLO and Co's from 8 a.m. till 7 p.m., where Seats can be booked and obtained for all parts of the House. T. EMPSON, Manager.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual subscription (in advance)	Rs. 12.
Single copy	As. 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line. As. 8. No Trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

POCKET ANEROIDS or BAROMETERS.—A very useful Instrument in a compact form, to wear in the Pocket. Will measure instantaneously a difference in altitude of 10 feet. To be had at Rs. 35, Rs. 45, Rs. 60 to Rs. 120. The more expensive ones are by Dr. A. Menist.—MARCKS & Co., Limited, Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

MUSIC LESSONS (Vocal and Instl.) on Fiddle, Flute, Cornet, &c., by Fr. CONCEICAO, Director, St. Joseph's Band, Bandora, or Proof Reader, "Bombay Gazette."

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

COTTAGE PIANO (Soundy and Co.) nearly new. Cost Rs. 650, what offers? Owner going home. "M. B. J." care of this Office.

"BOMBAY FINE ART EXHIBITION—Pictures Mounted and Framed," and sent in for Ensuing Exhibition according to the Society's Rules.—D. B. DINSHAW and Co., Bombay Fine Art Gallery.

A EUROPEAN LADY, trained as a TEACHER at home, desires, appointment as Governess in a well regulated family. Can teach all the branches of a liberal English education, Music (vocal and instrumental), Elementary French and Drawing. Not adverse to district life or travelling. Apply "117," care of this Paper.

WANTED, A MATRON for the Thana Jail. Salary Rupees 30 per mensem, and free quarters. Applications should be addressed to the SUPERINTENDENT of the Jail. Age of the applicant should be stated.—W. W. WELLIS, Superintendent, Thana Jail.

WANTED, SHARP and INTELLIGENT AGENTS to Canvass Advertisements for a Bi-monthly journal to issue shortly at Bombay. Experienced hands only need apply in writing to "ARGUS," care of this Paper.

ALL OUR ORGANS, WATCHES and other Goods can be EXCHANGED within one month if not approved. No other Firm allows this in India.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

CHEAPEST HOUSE for OILMANSTORES, Crosse and B's Vinegar, per doz. Rs. 4. Cod Roes, per doz. Rs. 6. Fresh Herrings, per doz. Rs. 2-12. Potted Meats, per doz. Rs. 3-4.—PEARSE and Co., Bombay.

PROFESSOR R. M. AGA, of Xavier's College, Examiner of Persian, in the Bombay University, says:—I have tried MOTIWALA'S DINNER and COUGH PILLS, and have found them very excellent preparations for weak digestion and coughs respectively.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have much pleasure in testifying to the accommodation and food received here. I have lived here for 7 months, and must say that I have been very much satisfied with my quarters.—(Sd.) GEORGE GRAY.

WHITE FLANNEL SHIRTS.—Fine Twill or Plain Shrunk Saxony, with silk bands to Collar, Rs. 8-8 cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, the very best Square Piano for the Indian Climate, with all latest improvements, Rs. 650.—S. ROSE and Co., Bombay.

SALOON FOUNTAINS for the Drawing-room; Self-acting. Just received a few, with latest Improvements.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, OPEN from October. Most Central Situation, and best accommodation. Private Sitting Rooms to single Ladies and Gents as well as Married Couples.

OUR CARPET ROOM is now open to Public Exhibition. Indian-made Carpets of all Sizes; also rugs, dhurries, floor-cloths and mats.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Dealers in Indian Arts and Curios.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most pleasant, comfortable and central Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy and commodious All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

RACE VIEW HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Have OPENED, for Gentlemen and Ladies next door to Lord Reay Villa.

GAIETY HOTEL, FORT.—Now under entire English Management. A Good Table provided, with Dining and Sitting-room, Bed-rooms with Bath-rooms. Every convenience and Comfort. Apply to Manager.

TO LET—FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Nepean Sea Road, facing Davar Hall, vacated by His Highness Gaekowar. Apply to H. B. Jeejeebhoy.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW, at Bandora Hill, next to Protestant Church. Apply to Mr. DINSHA MANECKJI DAVER, No. 113, Hornby Road, Fort.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq. Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply "SUPERINTENDENT," "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, Made and kept ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette.*

MADRAS SPRING MEETING, 1892.

FEBRUARY 23RD, 25TH, AND 27TH.

FIRST ENTRANCES for all Races close on 30th instant at Rs. 10 each.

Final Entrances on 8th February at Rs. 20 each.

Programmes on application to

J. CAMPBELL,
Honorary Secretary, Madras Spring Meeting,
Madras Club.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, here litary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles. Thousands of Testimonials.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 27th February, 1892, at 6 o'clock P.M.

W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.
22nd January, 1892.

BACK BAY BATHS COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Bath House, Kennedy Sea Face, on TUESDAY, 9th February, 1892, at 5-30 P.M.

NOTICE.

THE AHMEDABAD HORSE SHOW, ANNUALLY held in March, will this year be held on the 8th of February and following days, at Ahmedabad. Over Rs. 3,000 offered in Prizes.

H. KENNEDY,
Hon. Secy.
Ahmedabad, 1st January, 1892.

BOMBAY ART UNION.

SANCTIONED by the GOVERNMENT of BOMBAY. For the PURCHASE OF PICTURES at the Exhibition next February.

TICKETS ONE RUPEE EACH

Obtainable at Messrs. Soundy and Co., Ld., Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Army, Navy, and Civil Service Co-operative Society of India; The Bombay Presidency Association; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Messrs. D. B. Dinshaw and Co; Bombay Circulating Library, Book Department, No. 3, opposite to General Post Office, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ASHES FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 3rd February, tenders for the PURCHASE of any number out of 6 lots of ASHES, now lying in the Locomotive Workyard at Parel and at Byculla Depot, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of tender. Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's form (to be obtained from the Undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on Notification of acceptance of tender and before delivery is given.

The AGENT does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 26th January 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OLD IRON RAILS.

THIS Company has FOR SALE about 5,000 tons of OLD IRON RAILS.

Particulars relating to the same, and form of Tender, may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

Tenders must be addressed to the Agent of the Company and lodged at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, before 1 p.m., on Monday, the 22nd February, 1892.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the Tenders.

A Deposit of 5 per cent. will be required on the acceptance of Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th January, 1892.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator General, Bombay, and of estates which have come under his charge:—

Mrs. AMELIA SHARKEY, late a widow, residing at the Pensioners' Home, Grant Road.
RAMA PERSAD PANDE, late of Bombay Hindu (Purdasi) Inhabitant.
JOHN THOMAS CRONIN, late Commander, Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's S. S. "Mobile."
WILLIAM WHITEFORD BELL WHITEFORD, late a Major in Her Majesty's Royal Engineers, Nagpur.
ANDREW BEATY, late Sub-Conductor, Unattached List, Mhow.
HORMASJEE FURDOONJEE DIVACHA, late of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant.
SHAIK MADAR BUKSH, late of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant.
CHARLES CONSIDINE, late an Engineer in Messrs. Mulji Jewraj and Co's. Ginning Factory, Dhulia.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this Advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator-General.
Admr.-Genl's Office, High Court, Bombay, 23rd January, 1892.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
31, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:
"ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS......2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

12 Months	4½	per cent. per Annum.
6 Months	4	,, ,,
3 Months	3	,, ,,

For shorter periods, terms on application.

T. PAYN,
Agent.
OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAS. BUCHAN,
Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per. cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)
THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
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BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,800, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

UNCLAIMED WATCHES.

THE WATCHES mentioned in the following List having been left for repairs during the last few years at our Establishment in Bombay, WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that unless the same are claimed by the rightful Owners, on or before the 1st of March, 1892, WE CANNOT ACCEPT FURTHER RESPONSIBILITY for their RETURN, and after that date we shall decline to entertain any application concerning them:—

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
C. MARCKS,
Managing Director.

SILVER WATCHES.

DESCRIPTION OF WATCH.	NAME.	DATE.
Open-faced Key-winding Lever, Plain Case	Mr. Jones	10th May, 1877.
Half-Hunting do. do Enamelled Figures	,, T. H. Sealy	19th September, 1877.
Hunting Keyless Lever, Engine-turned Cases	,, H. C. Dutt	24th August, 1882.
Crystal-faced Key-winding Lever do.	,, T. Mullone	1st October, 1883.
Open-faced do. Cylinder do.	,, E. Spence	31st March, 1884.
Hunting do. Lever do.	Lieut. Spring	8th July, 1885.
Open-faced do. do. Plain Cases	Mr. T. Ward	8th October, 1885.
Do. do. Engine-turned Cases	Sergt. H. Smith	13th September, 1889.
Crystal-faced Keyless do. do.	Mr. A. Guillermo	2nd January, 1890.

METAL WATCHES.

Crystal-faced Key-winding Lever, Black Dial	Capt. C. Yates	18th March, 1881.
Double Crystal Keyless Cylinder, Gilt Case	Mr. Young	14th July, 1885.
Crystal-faced Key-winding do. do.	Ali Tala	4th February, 1887.
Do. Keyless do. Plain Case	Yeggian Iyet	16th October, 1888.
Do. do. Enamelled Case	Mr. J. J. Walmsley	10th May, 1889.

Owners of these Watches are requested to make an early Application to

MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,
BEACONFIELDS,
TORPEDOS,
GOLD MOHURS,
IMPERIALS,
LITTLE RANDOLPHS,
SIESTAS,
MAYOS,
SUMATRAS,

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars n smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 ins.
Height, including stopper, 11 ins.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be *too* widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA

(EFFERVESCENT),

AËRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS', AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS

MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM

C. W. FIELD,
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,
CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

CADBURY'S COCOA

ABSOLUTELY PURE THEREFORE BEST
NO CHEMICALS USED.

"CADBURY'S COCOA has in a remarkable degree those natural elements of sustenance which give the system endurance and hardihood, building up muscle and bodily vigour, with a steady action of the heart and regulated breathing, it is the most acceptable and reliable beverage."—*Health.*

TO ALL WHO DRINK COCOA.—"Cadbury's Cocoa contains, in a condensed and increased form, all the nourishing properties of the Cocoa bean. The most perfect of prepared Cocoas, of absolute purity, and always alike in quality."—*The Analyst.*

"The name Cadbury on any packet of Cocoa or Chocolate is a guarantee of Purity."—*Medical Annual.*

GOLD SUEDE EVENING SHOES.

A BEAUTIFUL VELVET PILE, SOFT AND DURABLE.
RS. 5-8.
A SPECIAL LINE FOR CASH OR V.-P. P.

LUTITIAN CREAM for Brown Boots	Re. 1 4 and As. 12
MELTONIAN CREAM for Glace, Kid, Patent, &c.	,, 1 4 and ,, 12
DALE'S WATERPROOF DUBBIN for Black or Brown Boots	,, 1 0

SATIN POLISH, IMPERIAL GLOSS, VARNISHES, &c., &c.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJEST THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

WANTED.

WANTED.

A SUPERIOR HEAD MASTER, for a Buddhist School. A Calcutta B. A. and a Brahmin F. T. S. preferred. Some teaching experience necessary, with a good knowledge of English and an accurate pronunciation; specially to prepare for the Cambridge Locals. Salary Rs. 80, with a prospect of increase, and house, with Passage prepaid.

Apply at once with Copies of Testimonials and Particulars of experience to

DR. J. BOWLES DALY, LL.D.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION. SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'s.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn. LONDON.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further Particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

SPECIAL FEATURES.

(*a*) *Annual Bonuses.*—The Universal is the only Office in India which divides Profits annually.

The average return in Cash at 52 Bonus Divisions has been about Rs. 47-8 in every Rs. 100, and £47-10 in every £100 paid in premiums, on Participating Policies.

(*b*) *Funds.*—The accumulated Funds are upwards of 40 per cent. of the total Sums assured. In addition to this the uncalled capital amounts to £440,000.

(*c*) *Economy of Management.*—The last Annual Report shows that the expenses for the year were under 10 per cent. of the Income.

(*d*) The Universal is the oldest established Life Office in the East.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries, BOMBAY.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	,,	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Lt., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

INSURANCES.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum being paid in Death Claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to Seven and a half Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Absolute Security. Funds now exceed...£8,000,000
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,891,896

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1875	£742,553
,,	1880	£833,078
,,	1885	£966,107
,,	1890	£1,864,889

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to	£4,341,784
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£7,891,896

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1875	£3,283,437	1885	£5,502,901
1880	£4,528,542	1890	£7,891,896

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores,
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F. R. S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June, 1888.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight, September, 1888.

Dear, Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours.

"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottles WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	962½xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	982½xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80.	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	150
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	160

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c	2,400
B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£ 18	..	do.	420

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	48
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	81
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	575
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	405
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	..	440 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	525
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,220
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1010
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr.ct.	625xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	700	30	640
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	440
Coral Mills Co. Ld.	5,008	100	100	50	0
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	425
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	860
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	550xd
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	510
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	725
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	550xd
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	810
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 17-8	335
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	990
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	620xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	220
Jowraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	720
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	640
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	180xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	57½	972½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,050
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,382½
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	8	115
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,740
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	680
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	430
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,175
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	651
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,085xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	1,450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	3	1,025
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	37	490
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	7	215
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	460
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	370xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	690
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	810
Apollo	750	2,480	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	10	127½
Breul's Cawnpore PressCo Ld	500	200	200	16	115
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	359
East India and Manfg.	400	250	..	Rs. 20	175xd
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	100	975
French	300	500	all	50	545
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410xd
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	750	400	all	32½	137½
Khangaum	240	450	450	63	465
Mahmadpura CottonG. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	80
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	422½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	255
New Berar	1,200	500	500	55	555
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	108½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	20	370
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	135	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	216
Volkart	—	1,000	100	Rs. 100	830

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 7½	250 195
BackBay Baths	500	50	58	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	106
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	800	2,500	1,000	75	830
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	3,600xd
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	900
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	26	90
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	850
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	14
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	101
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	299
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	40
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	51xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	19
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	470
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	—	25
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,800	500	all	85	980
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	97
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	19½

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs.	14-12-6
Carolas	"	225
Mexican Dollars	"	222 nom.
Five Franc Pieces	"	287
Bar Silver	"	106-8
Gold Leaf	"	23-8
Bar Gold, English	"	25-12
Bar Australian	"	23-11
Bar Bombay	"	23-6
Bar Pekin	"	23

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	105½
Four-and-a-half per cent	104
Municipal 5 per cent. DebentureLoans	111
New French Loan 5 per cent. 1872	nom.
City of Paris Loan	224
Port Trust Bonds	103

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.		Rate.
London Banks	On demand		1s. 4 1-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic		1s. 4 1-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months' sight		1s. 4 1-8d.
Do. do.	4 Do.	do.	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do.	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. Credit	3 Do.	do.	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do.	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. Documents	3 Do.	do.	1s. 4¼ d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do.	1s. 4⅜d.
France	3 Do.	do.	170½
Do.	6 Do.	do.	172
Calcutta	At sight		100 1-16
Do.	60 days'	do.	99¾
Madras	At sight		100 1-16
Do.	30 days'	do.	99¾
China	60 days'	do.	217

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 28th January, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·986
Temperature of the Air	78·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·6
Dew Point	66·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·677
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air read (at 8 a.m. next day)	85·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	72·2
General Directions of Wind*	NNW, NNE, NNE, WNW, W, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	169

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

British Empire Manufacturing Company, 1 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Mr. Miln's Shakespearian Readings, 3-30 p.m.
Cathedral Sunday School Entertainment, 5-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "The Nautch Girl," 9 p.m.
Bombay Cycling Club Smoking Concert, 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a. m. to 11 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. Canning, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a. m., on Monday, the 1st proximo.

CATHEDRAL SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—The annual entertainment of these schools will be held in the Town Hall, this evening, at 5-30 o'clock.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.—A paper on "Theosophy and Social Evil" will be read at the rooms of the Theosophical Society, Church Gate Street, to-morrow (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m.

SURAT NEWS.—Bai Dinbai Nusserwanjee Petit has contributed the sum of Rs. 1,200 to the village of Khujoti, Surat Collectorate, for the purpose of providing for the storage of water for cattle.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.—The Rev. Cecil Rivington will preach at the Cathedral on Monday, February 1, (Vigil of the Purification of B. V. M.) at 6 p.m., the annual service of the Bombay Branch of the English Church Union.

BOMBAY CYCLING CLUB.—A smoking concert will be held, in connection with the above club, this evening, at the rooms of the Carlton Club. Music commences at 9 o'clock. A ride will take place to-morrow morning, time and rendezvous as usual.

THE BOMBAY A. D. CLUB.—The Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club gives its first performance this season on February 13, at the Novelty Theatre. The play selected is *The Merchant of Venice*, in preparing which the Club has had the assistance of Mr. Miln. The proceeds are for *The Residencies for poor Parsees.*

PARSI CHARITY.—At the solemnization of the third day's funeral ceremony, in connection with the death of the late Mr. Jamsetjee Dosabhoy Sethna, his brother, Mr. Rustamjee Dosabhoy Sethna and other relations contribute a sum of Rs. 3,000 to various local charities to commemorate the name of the deceased. On a like occasion connected with the death of the late Mr. Ruttonjee Cursetjee Subedar his relatives set aside Rs. 8,000 for charitable purposes.

SKATING RINK.—The following selections of music, from 3 to 7 p.m. and again from 8-30 to 11 p.m., will be played :—

March	Hunting Call	Faust.
Valse	Faire Voices	Crowe.
Polka	Excursion	Coote.
Valse	Sommer Regen	H. V. Killer.
Schottische	Happy Hearts	H. Round.
Valse	Distant Shore	D'Albert.
Polka	Yes or No	Linter.
Valse	Twight Shadows	R. Smith.
Mazurka	Sea Breeze	F. H. Wright.
Galop	Midnight	Harris.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MR. MILN'S READINGS.—This afternoon Mr. Geo. C. Miln gives his final reading at the Novelty Theatre. As announced elsewhere the hour is 3-30 p.m., the play to be read is *Julius Cæsar*. These readings have been pronounced by those attending them to be of the greatest interest, they have created wide interest among students, and we hope laid the foundations of genuine Shakespearian scholarship among our college boys. Mr. Miln's many friends should rally to give him a bumper house this afternoon. After his reading the competition among college boys for a fine illustrated volume of Shakespeare will take place.

A PROSECUTION ABANDONED.—Ibrahimjee Tyebjee, the accomplice of Cursetjee Jamasjee Patel, who absconded with a Government cheque for Rs. 6,123-7-3 with which he had been entrusted by Dosabhoy Ardaseer Dordee, a shroff in the Government Secretariat, was placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts by Superintendent MacDermott, who informed the Magistrate that it had been decided not to offer evidence against the Borah after a consultation with the Commissioner of Police and the Public Prosecutor. In compliance with the Superintendent's application a sum of Rs. 810, which was recovered from the Borah, was handed over to the shroff, and the former was discharged.

HIGH-HANDED BEHAVIOUR IN AN EATING-HOUSE.—Sirdar Yar Mahomed, a notorious character, with three previous convictions, was yesterday brought up at the Esplanade Police Courts, by Inspector Hack, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, and charged with committing extortion, on Thursday evening. The evidence of the complainant Abas Namdar, who maintained an eating-house at Choona Buttee, Bhendy Bazaar, showed that the prisoner boldly entered his shop, and impudently demanded food, and threatened assaulting him if he refused to give him some. Complainant first demanded payment, when he was set upon by the intruder who pleaded intoxication in his defence. The Magistrate found him guilty of the offence and sentenced him to undergo six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

[illegible]—It will be seen from an advertisement on another page, that the cotton machinery business hitherto carried on at the Union Iron Works, West Gorton, the Junction Iron Works, Newton Sleath and 15 Market Street, Manchester, under the style of "Samuel Brooks" is owned by Messrs. Samuel Herbert Brooks and Richard Alexander Doxey from the 1st January, 1892, and the business has been continued by them from that day under the style of Brooks and Doxey. Every effort has been made to conduct the busines as efficiently as it had been conducted hitherto. With reference to the business Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee and Co., sole agents, 10, Meadows Street, Bombay, shall be happy to furnish on application, prices, and particulars of the machinery, manufactured by Messrs. Brooks and Doxey (late Mr. Samuel Brooks).

THE BOMBAY EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION SCHOOL FUND.—We have been requested to acknowledge, with thanks, the following donations received towards the establishment of English schools in Salsette and Bassein, under the auspices of the Bombay East Indian Association:—Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart., and Mr. T. R. Fernandez, Deputy Superintendent, Guzerat Revenue Survey, each Rs. 25; H. H. Mansinghjee, Thakore Saheb of Palitana, Messrs. G. Cotton and Bomanjee Dhunjibhoy, each Rs. 10; Messrs. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Second, Moolji Jewraj, G. and M. Khatow, Oomer Jamal, Aga Akbar Shah, S. D. Sassoon, Max Denso, Eduljee Framji Albless and Co., Ebrahim Noordin and Co., and Dinbai Nusserwanji Petit, each Rs. 5; Messrs. Hajibhoy Lallji and Co., and Minocher Jamaspji Dastur, each Rs. 4; Messrs. Pranjiwandas Culliandas, and Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers, each Rs. 3; Messrs. Behramjee M. Malabari and Govordhundas G. Tejpal, each Rs. 2.

THEFT BY HOUSE-BREAKING.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Hassan Salim and Sikendra Raza, both Moguls of notorious character, were charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking and theft of Rs. 250 in currency notes, and several *hoondies* to the value of Rs. 6,000, from the house of Ahmed Hajee Taba, living at Jail Road. On the evening of Wednesday last the complainant locked his house and went to a coffee-house at Bellasis Road, near the Sir Jamsetji Hospital, and during his absence from home the accused forced open his doors, and entering the room stole a box containing the *hoondies* and the currency notes. On his return home the complainant found the box stolen, and reported the matter to the police, who on enquiry arrested the first accused, and recovered the box containing the stolen property from the accused's house. On further enquiry, the police, acting on the information of the first accused, arrested the second accused, when several of the stolen notes were found on him. The Magistrate convicted both the accused, who pleaded not guilty, and sentenced them to two years' and 18 months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

DEATHS FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—Deaths from hydrophobia would now seem to have become usual occurrences. A young Parsee, named Nowrojee Framjee, fell a victim to hydrophobia on Thursday last. An inquest was held yesterday morning by Mr. Allan F. Turner, Deputy Coroner, touching the death of Nowrojee Framjee, a student in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. On the 27th of November last the deceased was washing his dog, when the animal got loose from his master's grasp and ran up and down in the compound showing signs of madness. The dog then attacked Nowrojee and bit him. The furious animal attacked Nowrojee's mother and also a servant and bit them as well. The deceased who was bitten on his right hand, had the bite cauterised by a Parsee doctor. The wound healed up, and the deceased seemed to be out of danger. On Tuesday last, however, whilst the deceased was at the Parsee Gymkhana, he was suddenly attacked with fever, which increased so much that the deceased was rendered unable to attend the prize-distribution at the Technical College. He died on Thursday evening. The jury returned a verdict of death from hydrophobia.

SOME of the home papers have conferred th baronetcy intended by the Queen for Colonel Edward Law Durand, of Nepal, upon his brother—the British Resident at Gilgit—a not unnatural mistake in view of the apparent disinclination of London journalists to consult the India List. The consensus of opinion on the part of those writers, who have thus thrown new light on the *Gazette* as to the younger Colonel Durand's deserts, should remove the sting from Mr. Labouchere's ill-natured strictures on his recent dealings with the Hunzas and Nagars. It may be, however, that censure from Mr. Labouchere in the matter of frontier policy should rather be regarded in the nature of a compliment.

THE two new gunboats for Indian waters, the *Assaye* and the *Plassey*, have just been commissioned in England. They will be sent out shortly. The Royal Navy will not take over charge of the floating defences of India for some little time to come. Meanwhile considerable alterations will be made in the two turret ships in Bombay harbour.

THE East Indian Railway Traffic Earnings, week ending 16th January, were Rs. 9,19,745-9-0. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 9,04,834-6-9. Increase, Rs. 14,911-2-3. From 1st January 1892, to 16th January 1892, Rs. 20,73,395-8-0. From 1st January 1891, to 17th January 1891, Rs. 21,85,408-6-7. Decrease, Rs. 1,12,012-14-7. Miles open, for week ending 16th January 1892, 1,525¼. Corresponding week of last year, 1,525¼. Per mile open, for week ending 16th January 1892, Rs. 602-14-8. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 593-2-3. Increase, Rs. 9-12-5.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

THE POONA DEFAMATION CASE.

THE SUIT DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

CAPTAIN HOVELL *vs.* CURSETJEE RUSTOMJEE.

HIS LORDSHIP concluded the hearing of this case, in which the plaintiff, a Captain in the Worcestershire Regiment, now stationed at Poona, sued the defendant, the printer and publisher of the *Poona Observer*, to recover Rs. 5,000 as damages for the wrongful acts of the defendant in falsely and maliciously publishing in Bombay defamatory matter of and concerning the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, with Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham appeared for the plaintiff; while Mr. Jardine and Mr. Russell instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow and Hemming, appeared for the defendant.

On the case being called on Captain Hovell, in answer to his Lordship, said : I saw Hancock pass Watts only four times during the whole race.

His Lordship: Did the men pass and repass each other or was one always ahead?—Hancock, I think, probably led off at the start and kept a clear lead.

His Lordship : Are you certain that Watts never passed Hancock?—I will not be certain about that.

He may have passed him and then fallen back again, but I cannot speak with certainty about the race.

His Lordship : I wish to know if Watts passed Hancock or not?—He may have done so, I cannot remember.

Captain Hovell wishing to correct the statement he had made on Thursday to the effect that Mr. LeMesurier had had an interview with the Commander-in-Chief, on being permitted by the Court to do so, said that at the time he made the statement he believed such an interview had taken place, but having since ascertained that such was not the case, he felt sorry for having made the mistake which he was desirous of correcting.

The following further evidence was then adduced for the defence :—

Mr. John Wheal, examined by Mr. Jardine, said : I am a trainer and have had much experience of racing. I remember the exhibition walking match on the 17th July. I was asked to act as referee by both the parties. I marked down in my book the number of laps as they were completed by the men. Mr. LeMesurier was also keeping a record. After the race I showed my record to Mr. LeMesurier. Hancock had walked over 53 laps and Watts nearly 48 laps. Captain Hovell afterwards came to me at my house and asked me what I thought of the race, and asked me if it was not a swindle. I told him I did not think it was, and showed him my book.

His Lordship: Did you watch the men pass each other?—Yes. I saw them pass and repass each other.

His Lordship: Did they pass each other many times?—More than once.

The Advocate-General : Do you mean to say that Watts passed Hancock, did he gain on Hancock?—They passed each other. I have put down 48 strokes against Watts's name in the book, as it is usual to put down each lap as the men come into the straight and not when they pass the post. I had nothing to do with the decision as to who won. I was only to judge fair walking. I did not hear the winner's name announced as I got into my carriage and drove away. Mr. LeMesurier and I compared our records once or twice during the race.

This concluded the defence.

The Advocate-General, in addressing the court, said, that though Mr. Wheal was appointed referee by the common consent of both parties, Mr. Le Mesurier had apparently assumed the office of judge at the request of Hancock alone, the latter having asked him to take up the post on his visiting him at the club, and without in any way consulting the opposite side. Mr. Latham was of opinion that even if there were no stake offered for the race, the judge seeing that there was betting going on should not have taken up the office without the consent of both parties to the contest. Such consent was proved not to have been obtained in this case; but although this was so, he (Mr. Latham) did not wish to suggest that Mr. LeMesurier in giving his decision had acted in any way in bad faith, though from the expressions of public opinion on the matter it was really a case of Messrs. Le Mesurier and Wheal's decision against the opinions of the world, or, at any rate, of all those who had been spectators of the contest as the witnesses, the soldiers and Mr. Emmerson, who had been called, and all stated that they thought the race had been won by Watts, and that they had been surprised at Mr. LeMesurier's result. Regarding Mr. Jardine's contention that a walking match was an uninteresting affair, the Advocate-General was inclined to think that where the competitors were not known it might be so, but when one or both were known to the spectators it was only to be believed that the latter would closely watch the race, as he (the learned advocate) would in all probability himself have devoted a good deal of attention to the contest had it been between a member of the bar and Hancock. Alluding to the visit of Captain Hovell to the *Poona Observer* office, he contended there was nothing wrong in such a proceeding, as the plaintiff being the only person on the ground capable of putting forward the rights of the soldiers, one of whom had suffered a considerable loss over a bet, had gone to the office in order to try and put matters right, and they had it that the statement of the Captain, who had perhaps acted in a quixotic or chivalrous manner, had been accepted by the [illegible] article of the [illegible]. The Advocate-General said the judge at the match ought never to have had a bet on the race; but in mentioning the fact in the report that such a bet had been made by the judge, it was not Captain Hovell's intention to have cast any insinuation on the character of Mr. LeMesurier. But the defendant by his statements contained in the paper of that date, had made insinuations against the complainant which were distinctly libellous, as he had accused him of saying things which could not be verified, and thereby suggesting that Captain Hovell was a liar and a slanderer. The apology given by the defendant was not made until the plaintiff had left for Bombay and was now withdrawn, the defendant stating that he did not intend to make any insinuations against Captain Hovell. The Advocate-General asked the Court to hold that the evidence of the plaintiff and his witnesses showed that the Captain had been libelled, and in asking for damages on his client's behalf said that while the latter did not press the matter vindictively, yet he desired to have such damages awarded as would show that he had been injured by the libel.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said : The evidence given by Mr. Wheal and Mr. LeMeasurier leaves no doubt whatever that the result of the walking exhibition was that Hancock won, having walked 53 laps to Watts's 47 laps. The statements of some spectators that they saw Hancock pass Watts only four times countsas nothing when weighed against that evidence. Not only, therefore, is the account of the so called walking contest which the plaintiff caused to be inserted in the defendant's newspaper incorrect in several minor particulars as to the announcement of the time-keeper for instance (as indeed the plaintiff now admits) but it is untrue in the most important points, namely, as to who really was the winner in the contest. The account, moreover, not only impugns the correctness of the time-keeper or judge's decision, but it points as plainly as words can point that a wrong decision was arrived at because the judge had a bet on the race; otherwise why should it mention the fact of the bet at all, or why should it state the fact of the bet and not mention the fact that the bet was lost having been laid against the man who was declared the winner. Reading the account myself I can come to no other conclusion than that, and think anyone reading it would conclude the same. The decision of the judge was wrong, he had a bet on the race, hence such a decision. Naturally, Mr. Le Mesurier, who, it appears, had been asked by Hancock to act as judge, and who undertook the duty without any objection on the part of Watts, was annoyed and vexed at such an account, and obviously, I think, it was the duty of the defendant, when he came to know of the circumstances under which such an account had appeared in his paper to contradict it. He did so by the article which the plaintiff now alleges is a libel, and for the publication of which he claims damages. I fail to see that it is a libel at all. The article is strictly and literally true in every particular. The account of the contest furnished by the plaintiff was undoubtedly incorrect and misleading, it contained statements which could not then, and cannot now, be verified; it vexed the judge and conveyed the unjust and improper insinuations on the honesty of his decision. No doubt the plaintiff did not wilfully mistake the facts, did not intend to convey any such insinuation whatever, but no one either then or now says that he did; and I find that he did not. The language, however, used by him was infilicitous and in point of fact he did both. Under the circumstances I should have thought that he would have been glad to have availed himself of the opportunity afforded by the article of setting himself right with the public and the judge by frank admission of the article instead of founding on it an action for libel. The plaintiff appears to have thought that he was charged with intentionally, furnishing false information, but this was not so, and the apology which was ample ought to have satisfied him on the point. I find the first two issues in the negative, the third in the affirmative, and the fourth, fifth and sixth in the negative. I must, and I hereby do, dismiss the suit with costs.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

ALLEGED ILLEGAL AND EXCESSIVE TERMINAL CHARGES.

LALLJEE SHAMJEE AND OTHERS *vs.* THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE Chief Justice delivered judgment in this case, which was an appeal from a decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran who, on the 15th January, 1891, gave a decree dismissing the plaintiff's claim against the railway company with costs. Mr. Badroodin and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, appeared for the plaintiffs and appellants; and the Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, appeared for the railway company.

The plaintiffs sued the railway company to recover the sum of Rs. 1,34,152-11-0 or such part thereof as the Court may deem to have been paid for illegally excessive terminal charges. Plaintiffs are cotton merchants who have, for several years past, been carrying on business in Bombay, and have had large consignments of cotton made to them in Bombay, from up-country stations, by the defendants' railway. The latter, before the delivery of the consignments to the plaintiffs in Bombay, had insisted upon their paying, in addition to freight for the carriage of the goods, a charge called a terminal charge of Rs. 2-7-1 per twenty-seven maunds at Bombay, and Rs. 0-12-5 per 27 maunds at the forwarding station; and had declined to deliver the goods to the plaintiffs except upon payment of the terminal charges. The amount paid by the plaintiffs in respect of those charges during the three years preceding the date of filing the suit was Rs. 1,34,152-11-0, which they submitted was wholly illegal and excessive, as the defendants had no right or power to levy any terminal charge; and that they were entitled to be repaid by the defendants the abovementioned amount or such part tereof as the Court may deem to be excessive.

Mr. Justice Farran was of opinion that, subject to the approval of the Government of India, the company [illegible] upon the public using the [illegible] levy from them such tolls [illegible] of the necessity of the [illegible] that the interests of the public were safeguarded by the necessity imposed upon the company of obtaining the approval of Government to the terms of fares and tolls which they sought to impose and charge. Terminal charges meant a charge for the use of the goods station, and for the various duties which the company, as common carriers, performed in connection with the goods consigned to them for carriage; and his lordship held that the defendants were entitled to charge terminal charges on the goods carried by them for the plaintiffs, subject only as to the rates and amounts to the sanction of Government; and that the rates charged to the plaintiffs were not higher than the sanctioned rates. The suit was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

The Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment of the Appeal Court, agreed with the opinion of the court below. The company rested their case on the Incorporation Act agreement, and the subsequent arrangements made from time to time between the company and Government. The company also contended that the rates were reasonable. The history of the terminal charges in dispute commenced in 1865. It was not seriously contended that the terminal charges were not within para. 8 of the agreement. But the contention was that they were *ultra vires*. Their lordships entirely agreed with the lower court in thinking that terminals were not strictly tolls, still they were such charges as were chargeable for services rendered by the company. The sanction of Government, it was contended, was not given to the charges now claimed. The notification only says terminals; but their lordships thought the maximum included collection and delivery. It was only open to the appellants to say that collection and delivery were charged, and the total excluded Rs. 5. It appeared the company did reduce the terminals when their offices were given up. The Government sanction of 30th April 1868 was sufficient authority to the company to charge the rates mentioned and sufficient evidence in itself. The charge was said to be *ultra vires*, but it was not so. Their lordship must, therefore, confirm the decree of the lower court. The appeal was dismissed with costs.

AGRICULTURAL LAND ASSESSMENT AT BANDORA.

The Bandora Rate-Payers' Association has addressed the following representation to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, :—

SIR.—I am directed by the Managing Committee of the Bandora Rate-Payers' Association to submit for the favourable consideration of Government the following representation on the subject of the recently increased assessment on agricultural land converted into building sites in Bandora—a subject that has much agitated the public mind of late.

2. It is now two years since this Association, conjointly with the landowners of the Salsette taluka, petitioned Lord Reay, the late Governor, appealing against the proposed enhancement of "fines" on building sites from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000 an acre. In this petition, (a copy of which is annexed for ready reference, Appendix A) an attempt was made to show, among other facts, how the proposed action of the Revenue Department was opposed to the spirit of the enactments on the strength of which apparently the tax was being levied, in that, the said enactments merely contemplated protection against loss of Government revenues from agricultural land, owing to such land being rendered permanently unfit for tilling purposes. In their reply to this petition Government declared their intention of not interfering in the matter, but vouchsafed no reasons for holding that view.

3. Later on, a further application was made to Government by the residents of this place through the Bandora Municipality. This time, Government were pleased to give a more definitive answer and to make a concession. In their letter No. 5916 dated 28th August 1891 to Mr. N. M. Lungrana, Government observe "that they have after careful consideration decided to undertake the survey and assessment of building sites in the villages within a radius of 8 miles of Bombay with a view to the levy of a building assessment on building sites but that pending the completion of such a survey, His Excellency the Governor in Council has directed that the rates of fines at present levied on lands appropriated for building purposes, which are altogether inadequate should be raised to a maximum of Rs. 3,000 per acre."

4. The Association learns from the above (1) that the "fine" instead of being fixed at the maximum rate of Rs. 5,000 per acre, will be Rs. 3,000; (2) that this concession is more or less of a tentative nature depending on the report of the surveyors; and (lastly) that the present maximum rate of Rs. 1,000 per acre is "altogether inadequate." It is with respect to the last point that this Association would confine itself for the present.

5. This Association is humbly of opinion that much public anxiety would have been allayed had Government deigned to give some reasons for their considering the existing rate of "fine," viz. Rs. 1,000 an acre, inadequate, because, the impression created by the reply* of the Collector of Thana to the Bandora Municipality yet exists, that the trebled imposition may still be based on theory as the proposal to raise it five-fold had been before.

6. If the object of Government in raising the "fine" is to participate in the "unearned increment" of Landowners, this Association has nothing to urge, provided the bulk of the landowners here could be shown to have become fabulously rich through permanent improvement of the soil, railway service, attraction of trade, creation of new industries, or any other agencies of civilization bettering the general condition of the population of Bandora without the landowners contributing anything in return for the raised value of land. [illegible] Association respectfully submits, only in these circumstances, that in prosperous countries the State comes in for a legitimate share of the landlord's profits. It is needless to add that these conditions do not exist as far as Bandora is concerned.

7. This Association has hopes that on the completion of the surveys ordered the true state of things as to the supposed prosperity of landowners in and around Bandora will be laid before Government. Meanwhile, only a few facts will be stated here to show that whatever may have been the conditions when the rate was raised some six years ago from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 an acre, the circumstances since, have not improved, and the present moment particularly, is most inopportune for raising the imposition. The facts are briefly :—

(*a*) Many visitors from Bombay, who in former years resorted to Bandora during the hot season, now spend the season at Matheran, Khandala, Lanoli and Mahableshwar and rents of bungalows here have consequently fallen. Many quarters in eligible positions in this surburban town are vacant for the greater part of the year.

(*b*) The market value of landed property has considerably gone down. In Appendix B are enumerated a few typical instances chosen from the best sites in the town showing the losses suffered in recent years by those investing in land here.

(*c*) Transactions in land have been brought to a stand still and Government can easily verify this by reference to the Registrar's books.

(*d*) Building operations have more or less ceased. The records of the Bandora Municipality show how the expansion of the town is being gradually checked :—

In the year, 1886-87—99 houses were built in Bandora. In 1887-88—55 houses. In 1888-89—46 houses. In 1889-90—22 houses. In 1890-1891—only 2 houses were built.

Thus, before any enhancement of assessment on building sites was thought of, the rate at which buildings progressed was over 50 houses a year upon an average.

The cessation of building works means an annual loss to the Municipality, estimated at the lowest figure of at least Rs. 500 in house-tax and Rs. 1,000 in wheel-tax and to that extent the town suffers in local improvements.

(*e*) The expansion of Bombay northwards to relieve the crowded parts of that city,—a scheme which Government is said to have much at heart,—is effectually checked in that instead of affording facilities and inducements to capitalists to invest in buildings in places like Bandora, the raising of the assessment in question has stopped enterprise in that direction, and society for whose benefit landowners are called upon to part with a portion of their "unearned increments" is indirectly the sufferer through tenants having to pay higher rents and to live in crowded localities in Bombay.

8. There is a thick rumour that instead of the "fine" being levied on the land actually occupied by the foundations of a house as heretofore, the future assessment is to be fixed on the completion of the surveys which will include every space reserved for a compound and taxed accordingly. This Association hopes that there is no foundation for this rumour. If such an arrangement be sanctioned, it could not but prove highly oppressive.

9. This Association takes the present opportunity to touch on another matter of importance affecting the cultivators of the villages in Salsette Taluka.

It is merely to lay before Government a few statistics to show how utterly unremunerative in most cases the tilling of the land has become owing to the heavy assessment in force at present. The money and labour spent on the land gives a return, the major portion of which is taken away by the tax gatherers : not only is there no margin of profit left but in many cases there is actually loss. Virtually, therefore, the cultivators may be said to earn only the equivalent of their manual labour. These poor cultivators, rich only in the consciousness and pride of owning land, would decidedly earn more as common labourers by throwing up land altogether but for the indignity involved in the idea, for though these people work like slaves from early morning to evening in their fields they still deem it honourable work so long as it is on their own property. The tabulated statements, herewith submitted, (Appendices C to G) contain facts and figures collected with great care to prove this point and if in any instance they are found to be erroneous, Government may feel assured that it is not on the side of exaggeration. The rate of taxation, it will be noted, varies from 7 % to so much as 15 % on income from land. The reduction in land-tax in some of the Khoti villages in Salsette a few years ago, is in itself a partial recognition by Government that the existing assessment is pressing heavily on the ryots.

The Association respectfully requests the earnest attention of Government to these figures in any new arrangements they may order in the classifications and assessments of land on the completion of the surveys now in progress.

10. In conclusion this Association would feel extremely grateful to Government if, after considering the facts set forth in this letter, they could see their way to rescind the order for enhancing the existing rate of "fine" on building sites in Bandora.

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* "I have the honor to inform you that though theoretically a fee up to Rs. 5,000 was considered possible, practically the fee ranges from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 3,300 within the limits of Bandora Municipality."

No inconsiderable amount of amusement is derived in Paris from the perusal of real or supposed fragments of the account written by the Shah of Persia of his adventures in Paris during the last Universal Exhibition. In one of these extracts there is a description of the visit paid to the Museum of the Louvre by the Oriental Potentate. When Nazir-ud-Din was well inside the building, M. Larroumet, of the Fine Arts Department, manifested every appearance of being about to make an official speech. "I fixed him with my eyes," the Shah is reported to have written, "and surveying him from head to foot, I said 'Marche!'" M. Larroumet obeyed with the alacrity of a soldier, and thus time was saved as well as unnecessary eloquence.

MR. J. N. TATA'S SCHEME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION.

As a means towards the advancement of his community the undersigned desires, by means of pecuniary help, to enable a stated number of its youths to enter the Indian Civil Service or any of the liberal professions by such a course of training as may secure to them the highest proficiency in the special branch of knowledge they may respectively select. For the present he desires to make two selections every year until the total number of persons receiving such help is eight; and he proposes to maintain that number by fresh selections as vacancies may arise.

The undersigned is firmly persuaded that nothing is better fitted to form the character and develope the capacity of a young man than the training now required to secure his entrance into the Public Service of this country, and that the character, status, and enlarged and disciplined usefulness which that service imparts to its members would, in the case of the native members of the service, be in the highest degree beneficial to this country at large. He believes the native element of the Public Service in its increasing strength and its participation in the beneficial characteristic of both the governing and the governed classes, is destined more than any other to be the agency that will bring them more and more into harmony, by a better knowledge of the character, principles, and aims of the one and the character, aims, and requirements of the other. He is likewise firmly persuaded that the general liberal education which universities and collegiate institutions secure to youths of this country fails of its highest purpose, unless it is made a means to the attainment of special and eminent proficiency in some one or other of the numerous branches of knowledge, be it intellectual, scientific, or technical. If there be any one thing more than another which, among the progressive nations of the world, arrests attention, it is the division, and the number of special branches of knowledge, and the pursuit of each on the part of particular persons with a devotion and singleness of purpose which do not fail to secure to the specialist the highest proficiency, rank, and usefulness in the particular branch of knowledge he has made his own. The result is a thoroughness of investigation, a mastery of the subject, and a power of adaptation in regard to the economic and other conditions and problems of the nation, such as are conspicuous, in this country, only by their absence.

With a view to satisfactorily carrying out the above object, the undersigned intends to make in future a permanent endowment and provision upon an adequate scale; and preparatory to such an endowment, he is prepared to render such assistance to students in the shape of monthly stipends not exceeding Rs. 50 (to be refunded as hereinafter provided), towards the prosecution of collegiate *and* extra collegiate studies as the Committee at their discretion may deem desirable or expedient. He is also prepared to make them monthly advances of £10 each exclusive of the cost of passage, outfit, books and fees, for not less than three years while they are studying in England or on the Continent, and he suggests, subject to such alterations as on discussion may be found to be necessary, the following rough outlines of a scheme for the selections of the objects of such help and the securing on their part of due prosecution of the courses that may be selected for them; and he begs to invite co-operation in the matter in the shape of advice or suggestions towards carrying out the object intended.

The scheme he has formed is that, a stated number of Parsee youths, who have matriculated or passed higher university examinations each year with conspicuous distinction or great success shall be offered the choice of submission to such enquiry or examination, as to their general health, capacity, and special aptitudes, if any, as may be prescribed by the Committee, having regard to the purpose in view and to the nature and length of the course of study that may be taken up and to the necessity of living in England for the number of years the Committee may think desirable. The selections to be made in the year 1891 to be two, those to be made in years 1892, 1893 and 1894, a like number; and those to be made in future years to be regulated as to number by the number of those who shall cease to be the objects of the provision, by completing the courses or otherwise.

The selections having been made, each of the persons selected should enter into a written agreement with the undersigned or the Committee or with such persons as the Committee may appoint, agreeing in consideration of the stipend to be made and other help to be given to him to prosecute in India one or other of the following courses of study, before proceeding to England, where necessary :—

(*a*) The course leading up to and ending with the degree of B.A. of the University of Bombay, Calcutta or Madras, that is of the place where the applicant resides.

(*b*) The course leading up to and ending with the Examination of the advocate of the High Court of Bombay.

(*c*) The course leading up to and ending with the degree of L. C. E. of the University of Bombay, Calcutta, or Madras, that is of the place where the applicant resides.

(*d*) The course leading up to and ending with the degree of M. D. of the University of Bombay, Calcutta or Madras, that is of the place where the applicant resides.

(*e*) A course of study appropriate for entrance into the Indian Civil Service. But in this case the applicant shall have to go through a course of study leading up to B. A. or B. Sc. of the Bombay, Calcutta or Madras University, that is of the place where the applicant resides.

Upon obtaining the degree appropriate to the course he has selected, and in the case of a candidate selecting the Civil Service after he shall have taken the B. A. or B. Sc. Degree, the candidate to proceed to England at the cost of the undersigned as to passage and outfit, and there to study at some recognised institution to be selected by the Committee, for one of the following :—

(*a*) The Indian Civil Service.

(*b*) The Honours Degree of B. A. at Cambridge Oxford, or London, in some special subject or branch of knowledge for which the applicant has been proved to the satisfaction of the Committee to possess special aptitude.

(*c*) (After passing the L. M. & S. with honours) the Indian Medical Service.

(*d*) (After passing the L. M. & S. with honour) the degree of M. D. of the Universities of London or Paris or a similar degree of any University of Germany or any other degree of like significance in any special branch of medicine such as the treatment of the eye or ear diseases, diseases of the lung, of the heart, of the nervous system, midwifery, veterinary, medicine, surgery and the like.

(*e*) For the highest degree in Civil Engineering or Forestry either in connection with the Government Institutions of Cooper's Hill College or Chatham or otherwise.

(*f*) The highest proficiency in any particular manufacture having regard to the probability of such proficiency being made available in and for the good of this country including metallurgy in all its branches.

(*g*) (After passing the D. Sc. with honours) the highest degree, and failing degree, the highest proficiency in science or group of sciences.

The agreement to provide that the candidate shall in the prosecution of his studies be under the superintendence and guidance of the Committee or of such other person or persons as the committee may from time to time appoint for the purpose either in England or on the Continent.

The agreement also to provide that the candidate failing to prosecute the course of study undertaken by him not to be entitled to further assistance, and to be bound on demand to repay all sums paid to him under the agreement with simple interest at 4 per cent, either at once or by instalments as the Committee shall determine in its discretion.

The agreement also to provide that the candidate shall, on retaining the highest degree or proficiency he stipulates for, and setting up in any business or beginning to earn an income not lower than Rs. 150, be bound to repay by instalments of at least one-fifth of his yearly income each year, the whole of the moneys paid to him under the agreement with simple interest at 4 per cent.

All money so repaid to form part of the permanent endowment which is intended to be created by the undersigned hereafter.

The undersigned intends in the case of each selection, to set aside or place in the hands of the Committee or their nominees sufficient funds for payment of stipend and the other expences to be provided during the period of the candidate's articles and he is prepared to make such other alternative provisions, if any, as may be recommended by the Committee in order to secure the observance on his part of his undertaking.

The Committee shall at all times have the right to alter, modify, or vary in their own absolute discretion any or all parts of the above scheme.

JAMSETJEE N. TATA.

BOMBAY ABKARI LEGISLATION.

A Bill to amend the Bombay Abkari Act (Bombay Act V, of 1878) is to be introduced into the Legislative Council by Sir B. Pritchard, who in the "Statement of objects and reasons" says :—

The object of the present Bill is to enable the Governor in Council to prohibit or regulate the traffic and possession of mahowra flowers in the districts of Thana and Kolaba. Legislation of this nature was recommended by some of the most experienced officers when the Bombay Abkari Act was under consideration. It was hoped, however, that no necessity would arise for the restrictions now contemplated. The hope has not been generally realised. Illicit distillation from flowers continued, especially in the districts of Thana and Kolaba. Attempts to check it in those districts were resisted with a violence that led to bloodshed and loss of life. In 1882 and 1884 the matter forced itself on the consideration of Government as calling for legislation. Recently there has been a very serious increase of illicit distillation from mahowra flowers in the Thana and Kolaba districts; and the conclusion is forced upon Government that this cannot be effectively checked without bringing the collection, sale and possession of mahowra flowers under control.

2. No interference with legitimate trade or the use of mahowra flowers as a medicine or condiment is contemplated. It is intended that licenses, permits, and passes should be granted without payment of fees. It is, therefore, anticipated that the price of the flowers and the spirit distilled from them will be unaffected by the present Bill.

THE charge against Dr. J. I. de Loyola and party for causing damage to the Municipal hall at Margaum on the memorable day of 21st September 1890, has gone up to the High Court under appeal. Mr. Justice Vasconcellos has been appointed to report on the [illegible] which may be expected shortly.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Kholapur Durbar, it is stated, contemplates having experiments in rain-compelling carried out in that State. This is in itself praiseworthy enough : but it is to be hoped, says a contemporary, that the gentleman who is put in charge of the experiments, will not waste the money of the State, if the conditions be either so favourable that the sequence of rain would prove nothing, or so unfavourable that a miracle would be indispensable to success. There has already been enough of this sort of rain-compelling in India.

FROM the 16th to the 22nd instant 1 European, 8 East Indians, 19 Native Christians, 364 Hindus, and 51 Mahomedans died within Municipal limits in Madras, making a total of 443 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 327. The deaths are thus classified : 1 from cholera, 142 from fevers, 83 from dysentery, 20 from diarrhœa, and 197 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 59·9 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 37·6 per 1,000 per annum.

DURING the week ending the 22nd instant, the death-rate in Madras was 50·9 per 1,000 per annum, as against 37·6, the mean of the ten previous years. During the week ending the 15th instant the death-rate was 57·3.

A BANGALORE paper states that the Mysore Government has accepted the tender of Messrs. Parry and Co., of Madras, for the exclusive manufacture of arrack in the province of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, for the five years commencing on the 1st April, 1892.

AT a special meeting of the District Grand Lodge of Bengal, on Wednesday, a resolution was passed expressing the sorrow of the Freemasons at the death of the Duke of Clarence, and offering their heartfelt and respectful condolence to Most Worshipful Grand Master, the Prince of Wales, and the members of the Royal Family. An address was also adopted to the Prince of Wales. Mr. Justice Prinsep, District Grand Master of Bengal, presided, and a large number of Masons attended.

ON Saturday last the Nizam lost his little daughter, aged about four months. Great sympathy is expressed with his Highness in his bereavement.

THE late census in Portuguese India shows that there are 200 Europeans of whom 168 are Portuguese and 32 British. There are 11 Europeans in Damaun and 6 in Diu, the remainder residing in Goa.

SOMEBODY has been "ventilating" the idea that we ought to have Japanese *jinrikshas* in London. The jinriksha is the handy little wheel-barrow in which you are drawn about in a Japanese town, and in some parts of India, and the East generally. The drawer of the 'rickshaw is Man, the usual beast of burden in the remoter parts of the Orient. The vehicle is very convenient and cheap, and much more speedy than might be supposed. But of course it would never do for London. Even with Japs to draw the carriages, we can hardly suppose that public feeling would endure them. But it is true that there is a need in London for some kind of vehicle, slower, humbler, and cheaper than the dashing and rather dangerous hansom. Why not try the pony-chaise, driven by a boy, which is familiar enough in seaside towns? It would be a boon to old ladies, and nervous people generally, who are not in a hurry, and distrust hansoms.

A TEHERAN telegram to Reuter on the 7th inst., said :—Yielding to the popular agitation, the Persian Government has now cancelled the monopoly of the tobacco export held by the Tobacco Corporation, and the latter has handed to the Government a document in which it formerly expresses its acquiescence in the complete abolition of any monopoly it previously held, and calls upon the merchants to take back the tobacco which they sold to the corporation. The firing upon the mob assembled before the palace on Monday last has had a marked effect, and it is hoped that there will be no further cause for anxiety. The Shah, in order to restore confidence, intends to go out shooting to-day. A distinct division has manifested itself among the priests regarding the use of tobacco. One party advocates the interdict against the use of tobacco by the people, while the other disputes the legality of this prohibition. Troops continue to patrol the streets and bazaars, and reinforcements have been ordered to the capital. All is quiet so far in the provinces.

Mr. Labouchere, who [illegible] makes an appeal this week for a milder judgment concerning Mrs. Osborne. He says :—"I have received a pathetic appeal from a lady who is an old friend of Mrs. Osborne, for a merciful judgment of that misguided woman, in which she tells me that Miss Elliott, as she knew her, was the guardian angel of her own family after her mother's death, that many a poor or sick person in London and Folkestone could tell what she did for them," and so on. It is, therefore, suggested that she robbed Mrs. Hargreave in a moment of weakness. The theft seems to Mr. Labouchere the smallest part of Mrs. Osborne's offence; the worst part of it—allowing Captain Osborne to marry her while her innocence had still to be proved, and her attempt to extricate herself by blackening the characters of the people she had robbed. This is, of course, where she is universally condemned, and though people sympathise with her and pity her they condemn her just as honestly.

LORD WOLSELEY presided at a lecture in Dublin on "The Athletic Training in the Army," by Colonel Fox, Inspector-General of Gymnastics, before the Military Society of Ireland. He said we swaggered a great deal about what we had done in recent years as regards education, but he could not help thinking that he began at the wrong end, educating heads and minds before we thoroughly educated bodies. He hoped the day was not far distant when there would be attached to every national school in England, Ireland, and Scotland some sort of gymnasium where classes such as had been described by the lecturer would be taught. If this was not done the Government would have failed in one of the most important duties which devolved upon the Government of any country in the world. England was in a different position to any other country with regard to physical training, for in all other countries men got their physical training in the army, as every man had to serve a certain time in the ranks. Until there was some method of giving this training we would not be in a satisfactory condition. Lord Wolseley also urged that soldiers ought to have two dresses, a fighting dress and a handsome dress. So long as we depended on the voluntary system it was impossible to dress men too well. The handsome dress of the soldiers for walking out could not be too well made, and should be one, a man would feel proud to wear and walk in. This should be quite apart from his duty and working dress.

THE *Saturday Review* devotes a leader to a few reflections prompted by the following "exercises in English composition of two deserving school children":—"The ostrich is a large and beautiful bird. People ride on them when they are going a long way and once I saw a picture of a boy on a ostriches back they have very large wings. The Prince of Wales has got a ostriches feathers in his hat. The ostrich is a large bird and the humming bird is as well but the ostrich is the largest of them. The ostrich is found in Manchester and they live on sand and make their nests on it and lay their eggs on it." The second was an Essay on the Parrot :—"A parrot is a bird that reads a thing through and never thinks about it, and it is a very nice bird, and some of us do as well as parrots. I think we all ought to learn because that is what we are sent to school for. And when we read a thing we should not half read it over, like a parrot, when a parrot reads it over they don't think of what they are reading. But we should think about a word before we read another, and not do like a parrot does at all. There is a great many who act like a parrot in some schools round this country.

THE committee of eminent artists formed to organise the Meissonier Exhibition intended to be held in May next at the Ecole des Beaux Arts has resigned, making at the same time the unwelcome statement that the exhibition will, as a consequence of unforeseen difficulties, not take place. It is understood that the great obstacle is the fact that a preponderant proportion of the famous painter's most representative works are either in England or the United States, and that their owners cannot on this occasion be induced to consent to a temporary separation.

SHOULD Miss Daisy Hopkins succeed in the action for false imprisonment, which it is announced she contemplates bringing against the authorities of Cambridge University, it will not be the first time that the latter have been cast in damages. In June 1860, a married washerwoman of Cambridge brought a similar action with success, she having been seized some time previously by the proctors and bull dogs, and shut up in the Spinning House in the same fashion as Miss Hopkins. The University authorities, unable to make good their original plea that the washerwoman was an immoral character, had the cool impudence to urge, by counsel, in Westminster Hall, that they had acted rightly in imprisoning the plaintiff as she "washed linen for young people of immoral character." The Judge who heard the case directed the jury that he considered the University to be liable, adding that if the jury thought so too they would only have to assess the damages, which they did at £50. It came out in evidence during the trial that the Cambridge Spinning House was then "a filthy dungeon, to which the comforts of a police station were incomparable;" and judging from Miss Daisy Hopkins' statements no alteration in its condition would appear to have been made from that day to this.

DIVINE SERVICES.

FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER THE EPIPHANY, JAN. 31.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral)—Cruickshank in E flat.—Hymns 37, 319 and 299.
4-45 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 168, 319 and 370. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

Monday, 1st February,
Vigil of the Purification of St. Mary the Virgin.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Reverend Cecil Rivington.

Tuesday, 2nd February,
Festival of the Purification.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

(Afghan Memorial Church.)
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Choral, Litany and Sermon, (Parade Service).—Hymns 76, 176 and 234.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 261, 295 and 21.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 5, 281 and 318.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 169, 25, and 240.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 65, 191, and 301.
4-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 533, 216, and 366.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 262, 295, and 167.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 290, 165, and 31.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

6 p.m.—Evening Service—Hymns 447, 405 and 406.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Matins—(Plain).
7 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral)—Sermon by Rev. Br. Beale.
10 a.m.—Catechism—(Choral); by Rev. Fr. Biscoe.
6 p.m.—Evensong—(Choral)—Sermon by Rev. Fr. Biscoe.
Daily 6-30 and 7 a.m., and 8 p.m.—(Choral.)
Alms for general expenses.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

8 a.m.—Litany, Sermon, and Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Hys 277, 2nd tune; 232, 1st tune.
Hy. 180 and 142.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Service will be held on board the s. s. Roumania, in the Victoria Dock on Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited. Come and bring your friends.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

* Prince Galitzin, Madras
* Lieut and Mrs H F Head, R A, H A Dist
* Capt E M Nedham, Kamptee
Mr P M Creany, Wardha
Rev E Sturmer, Madras
Mr E M Pratt, C S, Colombo
Major and Mrs Grey, Colombo
Dr and Mrs J B Neal, China
* Mr W H Dobbie, Poona
* Mr H C Davidson, Thana
* Mrs E Moffat, Berars
* Mr E L Cappel, C S, Poona
* Mr R Whitley, Etawah
* Mrs L Paul, Hyderabad
Capt de Hovell, Worc. Regt, Poona
* Capt L Conyingham, Poona
* Major J Rainsford, Poona
Mr Wm Barrett, I M, England
* Capt J F Winter, R A, England
* Major Penton, England
* Mr G Deuchars, London
* Mr O Tod, London
* Miss M Dixon, London
* Mr L Paul, London
[illegible] London
* Mr and Mrs V Macnair, London
* Lieut P W Galloway, London
* Lieut J Macfarlan, London
* Dr and Mrs W Anderson, London
* Mr Blair Black, London
* Miss L E Lingard, I N S, London
* Miss Helesby, I N S, London
* Lieut T Wood, R A, London
* Mr and Mrs R Highet, London
* Mr and Mrs R Pierce, London
* Mrs H C Davidson, London
* Mr and Mrs A S Gerrard, London
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* Mr J W Greengrass, Poona
Dr and Mrs Gillespie, U S A
Col J Carter, U S A
Lieut E H Payne, Bangalore
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Miss McConnell
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Mr and Mrs W Goldney.
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Mr W H Casebourne, Madras
Mr and Mrs W Clarke, Madras
Mr H C Barnard, Bombay
Mr and Mrs A Shewan, C S, Bombay
Major and Mrs G Thunder, Bombay
Mr and Mrs F Lamb, I M, Bombay
Capt and Mrs J Waller, Bombay
Mr M Strahl, Bombay
Col and Mrs F M Hunter, C B, C I E, Bombay.
Miss Hunter, Bombay
[illegible] Bombay
Mr C Nordlinger, Bombay
Mr G W Terry, Bombay
Miss M Atkinson, Bombay
Mr F Zimmerman, Bombay
Mr A Francke, Bombay
Col F Nisbet, Bombay
Mr J M Heyen, Bombay
Mr J Jamieson, Bombay
Lieut T Moss, Bombay
Mr D K S Greig, Bombay
Mr J H Furneaux, Bombay
Mr J Robinson, Bombay
Mr V E Booth, Bombay
Mr J J Gazdar, B L, Bombay
Mr T A Walker, Bombay
Mr E God, Bombay

Residents left during the week marked thus (*)

CALENDAR.—JAN. & FEB, 1892.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter	February	5th. 2h. 30m. p.m.	
Full Moon	"	12th, 0h. 27m. a.m.	
Last Quarter	"	21st, 5h. 6m. a.m.	
New Moon	"	28th, 8h. 36m. a.m.	

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sunrise. H. M.	Sunset. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 30	Novelty Theatre: Mr. Miln's Shakespearian Readings, 3-30 p.m. British Empire Manufacturing Co., Meeting, 1 p.m. Damaun Defamation Case, 3 p.m. Gaiety Theatre: "The Nautch Girl," 9 p.m. Departure of English Mail, per s. s. Peninsular.	6 35	5 52	11 40m —	5 48m 5 39 a
Sun. 31	Consecration of New Archbishop, Kalbadevi Cathedral, 8 a.m. Volunteer Church Parade, Cathedral, 6 p.m. Arrival of Sir Asman Jah. Volunteer Artillery Church Parade, 5-30 p.m. 4th Sunday after Epiphany. English Mail expected per s. s. Thames.*	6 35	5 52	0 [illegible]m 0 27 a	6 [illegible]m 6 22 a
Feb. Mon. 1	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Chamber of Commerce balloting for two Councillors, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Novelty Theatre: Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club, 9 p.m. English Church Union, Annual Meeting, Cathedral Boys' School, 4-45 p.m.	6 35	5 53	1 6m 1 13 a	7 8m 7 3 a
Tues. 2	Yacht Club Regatta. First Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Bombay Art Society: Private Conversazione.	6 35	5 53	1 49m 2 0 a	7 49m 7 44 a
Wed. 3	Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m. Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Secretariat. First Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Bombay Gymkhana, Half-yearly Meeting, 6 p.m.	6 34	5 54	2 31m 2 50 a	8 25m 8 26 a
Thurs 4	Yacht Club Regatta. Club Cup Race, Back Bay Baths. First Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Skating Rink, Grand Fancy Dress Carnival.	6 34	5 54	3 1m 2 45 a	9 15m 9 16 a
Fri 5	First Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.	6 34	5 55	3 [illegible]	10 7m

* Left A[illegible]

THE late Prince [illegible] burg, who had [illegible] months, was best [illegible] able taste and [illegible] served in the Navy [illegible] himself both in the [illegible] of 1857, and was [illegible] very popular officer [illegible] artistic taste, and [illegible] restraint of Court [illegible] Society. His gracious [illegible] and his bright talk [illegible] ing company. [illegible] Queen and the Royal [illegible] circle of friends [illegible] mature death. [illegible] his monument to [illegible] George Seymour [illegible] ford), the recumbent [illegible] lock, the memorial [illegible] Hohenlohe, in the [illegible] the marble statue [illegible] lage. Prince Victor [illegible] a set of apartments [illegible] quarters are placed [illegible] by his death. [illegible] family are not [illegible] Palace, but that [illegible] either at Kensington [illegible] Victor was always [illegible] and his pretty [illegible] built not many [illegible]

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NEAR-SIGHTED OR SHORT-SIGHTED persons readily appreciate the advantage of wearing glasses which give them clear vision for distant objects that would be shadowy or invisible to their unassisted eyes; but the vision of the myopic eye is generally abnormally acute for minute objects when brought sufficiently close to them, so that the same persons are less ready to recognize the necessity of correcting the refraction for near objects too.

This necessity does not indeed arise in low degrees of Myopia, but when minute objects, such as small types, cannot be distinctly seen in a good light at the distance of a foot, glasses are imperatively required for reading, in order to remove the causes that must otherwise operate to increase the defect.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, will sail to-day for Kurrachee via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Campbell, Major Olliver, and 67 deck.

THE Anchor Line s s Roumania, 2,207 tons, Captain W S Young, arrivd in harbour on the 28th instant from Liverpool (31st December) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Carleton, Captain Le Bailley, Mr and Mrs Fellowes, Mr and Mrs Shaw, Mr and Mrs Napier, Mr C F Napier, Mrs Hepworth and two children, Miss Hughes and Miss Ricot. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P and O Co's s s Lombardy, 1,570 tons, Captain Francis Cole, will sail to-day for Hongkong via Singapore, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Congo	1892	Rogers	A	Finlay Muir & Co.
" C Mackinnon	1472	Barham	B	Finlay, Muir & Co
" Mobile	916	McAdam	C	B & P S N Co
" Rheinfels	1773	Weber	D	Glade & Co
" Strathdon	1721	McLauchlan	K	W & A Graham & Co
" Dalmally	1610	Wilson	L	Captain.
" Assam	1611	Browne	M	P & O S N Co
" Dragoman	1785	Nash	P	K Nixon & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S. S. Brahman	Nacoda	Shepherd & Co
" Krishna	do.	do.

Time-balldrops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Peninsular	2111	Loggin	1	P & O S N Co
" Roumania	2207	Young	2	W & A Graham & Co
" D. Balduino	3044	Cruciani	3	F Bozzoni
" Lombardy	1736	Cole	4	P & O S N Co
" Imperator	2441	Bechtinger	7	A-H Lloyds S N Co
" Tanjore	1402	Raffin	12	H C Joosub.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	County of York (s).	Wylie	Liverpool, Dec. 26.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Anantha Poorany schooner	Nacoda	Jaffna.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Lombardy, Cole, for Hongkong.
" Kapurthala, Rothwell, for Kurrachee.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Roumania, for Liverpool, &c.
" Congo, for Hull, &c., via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
25	Œnone sp	Beale	Liverpool, Oct. 12.
	Crofton Hall sp	Lyons	New York.
	Booldana s	Fred Icely	Colombo, Jan. 18.
	Wing Sang s	Croix	Hongkong, Jan. 9.

DEPARTURES.

January 25.—Steamers Nerbudda and Japan.

MADRAS

ARRIVALS.

Jan.		
26	Katoria s	Negapatam.
	Rajpootana s	Calcutta.
	Ellora s	Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 29.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Netherby Hall s—12 cases silvered plate glass, H Sajeen.

FROM GLASGOW.
Hispania s—60 cases whisky, Eduljee Bazonjee; 40 cases whisky, John Fleming and Co.

FROM LONDON.
Rannoch s—3 cases confectionery, E Allybhoy; 65 drums linseed oil, A M Hassanally; 6 packages writing paper, S A S Dawood; 5 cases oilmenstores, S Akbarally; 10 cases medicine, V Bhicka and Co.
Carthage s—15 cases sherry, John Fleming.
Rohilla s—177 cases champagne &c, 195 cases ale, 120 cases provisions, &c, 6 barrels ham and bacon and 15 cases medicine, Treacher and Co; 50 cases oilmenstores, &c, Rajanbhoy Jooma; 2 cases printed books, Sodder and Co; 40 cases portwine, Phipson and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.
Rheinfels s—25 cases matches, A Shikadum; 4 packages medicine and 200 kegs Epsom salt, Heerjee Mooljee and Co; 3 cases glassware, Ahmed Jan Mahomed; 500 bags soft, sugar Jeitha Laljee; 6 cases glassware, Hajee Showjee.

FROM CHARENTE.
Peninsular s—40 cases brandy, Rustomjee Merwanjee Guzdar

FROM TRIESTE.
Imperator s—52 packages pot paper, Jetha Dossa; 8 cases glassware, H J Mahomed Lutiff; 40 bales printing paper, S A S Dawood; 13 bales printing paper, Manekjee Bar[illegible] coloured paper, S A S Dawood; 7 pack[illegible]

FROM BORDEAUX.
Rohilla s—71 cases claret, &c, Phipson and Co; 100 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 100 cases brandy, M Pestonjee Baria; 150 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.
Rannoch s—13 cases glassware, Abba H Esmael; 20 cases playingcards, N Ramchunder and Co.
Shanghai s—8 cases glassware, K V Allana; 9 cases anniline dye, J Mootjee; 2 cases glassware, G Poonja; 14 cases anniline, C Ramjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Roumania s—1,164 cwts bones, R Fazul; 200 bales cotton Lyon and Co; 81 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat, Sonday and Co; 500 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.
Peninsular s—3 boxes silver coins (Rs. 26,100), B Cursetjee; 2 bales skins, Heerjee Dharsees; 10 cases bristles, Glader and Co; 10 cwts ivory E Passia and Co; 2 boxes gold bars and coins, (Rs. 134,000) New Oriental Corporation; 4½ cwts ivory, N G Hooson; 11 bales skins, S Moloobhoy and Co; 2 bales skins, E Gangjee and Co; 1 bale skins, M Rahimtoola; 1 box gold bars, (Rs. 88,900) The Comptoir Natinal D EsCompte de Paris.

FOR HULL.
Egremont Castle s—4,000 cwts wheat, Dharsee Nanjee and Co 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 14,400 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 625 cwts myrabollams H Gokaldas.
Strathdon s—124 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 201 cwt nigrseed, and 208 cwts feneegreck, A Blascheck and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Beyts Craig and Co; 360 cwts myrabollams Ralli Brothers.
Congo s—2,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat and 4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 2,001 cwts myrabollams, Volkort Brothers; 1,000 cwts wheat William Bell and Co.

FOR HAVRE.
Clan Mackinnon s—10 bales cotton Gaddum Bythell and Co; 1 bale cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Rheinfels s—1,004 cwts gingellyseed A Blascheck and Co.

FOR GENOA.
D Balduino s—450 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 570 bales cotton Gaddum Bythell and Co; 1779 cwts ground nuts, 2,009 cwts linseed, and 9,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales twistwast, E Spinneer and Co; 2,000½ cwts linseep Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Dragoman s—4,125 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Roumania s—1,697½ cwts castorseed and 336 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.
D Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Kent s—385 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Imperator s—15 cwts bees wax, H M E and Md Jaffer; 220 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co

FOR VENICE.
Kent s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.
D Balduino s—1,500 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Nowshera s—88 bales cotton, T G Young and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Lomberdy s—214 cwts sandlewood, J Peerbhoy and Co; 250 cwts onions, Rawjee Megjee 1 pot rasa oil, and 4 cases ghee, S Cassum; 250 cwts onions, A Amed Aboo; 53½ cwts sharkfins, A Mamed.

FOR KOBE.
Lombardy s—790 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 30th January, 1892.

1. To-day, both Companies will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m., and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba; No. 2 Company to continue the annual course of target practice; and No. 1 Company for 10" R. M. L. gun drill at Colaba North Fort. Dress:—Drill Order.

2. To-morrow, the Corps will fall in at the Sir Richard Temple Statue, at 5-30 p.m., for Church Parade. Dress:—Full Dress. (Helmets, with ball, badget and metal chain. Side arms only, pouches not to be worn.)

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 30th January, 1892.

1. The Regiment will parade to-day, the 30th instant, at 5 p.m., at the Cruickshank Road, end of the Parade Ground. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 4 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram Tickets.

Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram Cars to-day, the 30th instant, as follows:—

Byculla and Byculla Scottish Schools—One double car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4 p.m.

St. Mary's School—On double car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4 p.m.

2. The Regiment will fall in for Church Parade in front of the Gymkhana, at 5 p.m., on Sunday, the 31st instant. Red uniform, helmets and side arms.

3. Non-Commissioned Officers and Volunteers desirous of attending the class of Instruction for Proficiency certificates are requested to send their names to the Adjutant not later than the 31st instant.

4. "A" Coy. class firing will commence on Monday, the 1st February, and close on Saturday, the 7th Idem. Any member not completing his class firing within the prescribed time, and not being efficient, will not be eligible for Captain Baird's prizes.

5. The following dates are fixed for "B" Company shooting Team:—Wyer Cup competition on the 1st February; "Bayley Shield" competition on the 11th February.

6. The following date is fixed for "D" Company Shooting Team:—

"Wyer Cup" Competition, on Wednesday, the 3rd February.

7. The following date is fixed for "E" Company Shooting Team:—

"Wyer Cup" competition on Thursday, the 4th February.

8. Volunteer F. A. Ingle having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "C's Company.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The squadron will parade in the Elphinstone Circle Gardens on Sunday, the 31st Instant, at 5-15 p.m. Forage Caps and Swords to be worn.

2. There will be drill at the Riding School on Monday, the 1st February, at 7 a.m. (plain clothes.)

3. The Squadron will parade in rear of the Marine Lines, on Tuesday, the 2nd February, at 7 a.m. (Carbines to be worn.)

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Rifles.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, JAN. 28.

10 p.m.	76·0

FRIDAY, JAN. 29.

6 a.m.	73·0
10 a.m.	78·3
2 p.m.	80·7
4 p.m.	81·3

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 29.

THE course of Exchange has again attracted most attention in commercial circles during the past week a further heavy drop in rates having taken place; and though there has been some recovery from the lowest point touched, rates closed this evening 3-16d. lower for Bank Bills and 7-32d. for Credits, than last Friday's final quotations. A good deal has been done on some days in Cotton both for export and local spinning; but rates have partially declined in sympathy, with the tenor of later advices from the governing markets, although the falling off in our receipts this season compared with last now stands at 217,000 bales. Wheat has attracted but little attention, and is unchanged in value; while Seeds have been taken for export to only a moderate extent in a quiet or steady market. Freights are quiet but steady; but little business has been doing latterly owing to the backward attitude of shippers. The fall in Exchange has imported some stiffness to the Import Market; but there is little actual change in prices or accession of demand. Government Paper has declined ⅝ per cent. in Fours. Shares are comparatively neglected. The Bank of Bombay rate remains at 4 per cent.

MONEY.—The advance of the Presidency Bank's rates by one per cent. at the Board meeting last Thursday, making the minimum stand at 4 per cent. per annum, was justified by the Statement of Affairs, issued at the beginning of the week, which showed an increasing demand for Money and a much larger diminution in the Cash Balance—say, of 43½ lakhs—than was disclosed by the previous Return, the Balance having stood on Saturday afternoon, at 178 lakhs. It was again in private withdrawals that the principal movement had taken place, this item having shown a decrease of over 42½ lakhs compared with a falling off of 45½ lakhs, in the week preceding; while the increase in Bills discounted was a good deal less, and was partly counterbalanced by a decrease in Loans, so that the increase in trade requirements was represented by 43⅞ lakhs, or a little less than the previous week's expansion. The other noteworthy points in the Return were a sensible decrease in Public Deposits at the head office of the Bank, and a further realization of Government Securities. No further change in rates was made at the board meeting of the Bank of Bombay yesterday afternoon, and 4 per cent. per annum remains the minimum.

EXCHANGE opened last Saturday at the closing rates of our last weekly report, and remained quiet, but steady thereat, throughout the day, but with very little business passing either way, the ready Credit rate—1s. 4 7-16d.—having been available for next month also. Saturday's closing rates were quoted again at opening on Monday morning; but they gradually weakened during the day, Bank Demand having been sold to Banks at 1s. 4½d., then at 1s. 4 7-32d. to Houses; and the three months' sight Credit rate receded to 1s. 4⅜d., the market closing weak with Banks' drawing rates somewhat doubtful. On Tuesday the market opened at a further decline of 1-32d., and gradually fell to 3-32d. below Monday's quotations. Several transactions transpired at various rates for ready and forward delivery, both ways, and the feeling was weak at the close. On the following day there was a weaker feeling in presence of advices of a smart fall in the price of Silver in New York, and, early in the day, there were transactions between Banks in Telegraphic at 1s. 4d., and later on at the same rate to private buyers forward, and afterwards at 1s. 3 31-32d. for February-March transfer. A fair amount of business was done in Private Paper at 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits, ready and forward; and, at the close, rates were a little steadier, awaiting the result of Council allotments. Yesterday the market opened at 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits for February, at which a moderate amount was placed, and the rate soon became 1s. 4 7-32d., at which a good volume of business was done for February-March delivery; and, later on, 1s. 4¼d. became the rate, both ready and forward, and still finding sellers. At the close, one Bank came out to draw Demand at 1s. 4½d., at which another Bank bought, and the market closed steady. To-day yesterday's closing rate were still quoted, at first, but as sellers of Private Paper seemed to have placed all they required, while buyers of Bank Paper, appeared at the extra rate offered, quotations quickly receded 1-32 to 1-16d. from the opening level, without, however, bringing the market closed Weak [illegible] Bills, and three months' Sight Credits possibly 1s. 4 7-32d. We quote:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 4 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-8d.	"
Do.	4 do.	1s. 4 5-32d.	"
Do.	6 do.	1s. 4 7-32d.	"
Credits	3 months' sight	1s. 4 7-32d.	"
Do.	6 do.	1s. 4 11-32d.	"
Documents	3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-4d.	"
Do.	6 do.	1s. 4 3-8d.	"
Francs	3 months' sight	170½	"
Do.	6 do.	172	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quiet in the earlier part of last mail-day, but closed with a steady feeling owing to news of an advance of ⅛ per cent. in rates at Calcutta, at 106 1-16 for Fours for cash, 105 15-16 for the February Settlement, and 105 11-16 for the 2nd March account. There were some small buyers of 4½ per cent. Paper in the maket at 104⅞. The feeling was quiet again on Monday, rates for Fours, for money and the near account receded a little further, closing quotations having been 105 15-16 for cash; 105⅞ for the February Settlement; and 105 11-16 for the 2nd March account; 104¾ having been still named for 4½ per cents. On Tuesday the market was weak and declining, and Fours, after receding to 105⅞ for cash; 105⅝ for the next settling day; and 105⅜ for the March account in the earlier part of the day, had a further heavy drop, the cash price closing at 105⅝, and account rates irregular. For 4½ per Cents, the quotation was 104½. There was another heavy drop on the following day, rates for Fours having declined in a weak market to 105 5-16 for cash; 105⅜ for the coming Settlement; and 105¼ for the March account, these having been the closing quotations; with 4½ per cents. still at 104½. Yesterday a considerable recovery took place, and rates for Fours after advancing to 105 7-16 to ½ for cash, 105 7-16 for the near settlement, and 105¼ for the 2nd March account, with a strong feeling, moved up another ⅛ per cent. before closing, the final price for Money having been 105½, at which it was steady. There were some buyers of 4½ per cent. Paper at 104. To-day the market has been steady at about yesterday's rates, and closing quotations are 105 9-16 for Fours for cash; 105 7-16 for next Tuesday's Settlement; and 105 5-16 for the March account; and 104 for 4½ per cents.

Five per cent Municipal Loan is 1 per cent. lower at 111. Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. lower, at 103.

SHARES have been neglected during the past week, hardly any business having transpired on any line, and our quotations this evening, compared with those which ruled a week ago, show only the following changes:—Indian Manufacturing Cotton Mill shares have advanced Rs. 15; Luckmidas, Rs 10; Southern Mahratta, Rs. 7½; and Manockji Petit, Mazagon, and Swadeshi, Rs. 2½ each; Queen and Bombay National, on the other hand, have declined Rs. 20; National, Rs. 15; Empress, Rs. 5; and Leopold, Rs. 2½; Manmar Press shares have advanced Rs. 15. Delhi and Northern Flour are Rs. 10 lower. Thacker and Co. have advanced Rs. 4. Bombay Ice are Rs. 3 lower. Bank of Bombay shares have declined Rs. 3⅞ per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The decline in Exchange during the past week has led to some stiffening in prices of some light descriptions of *Grey Goods*; but rates generally are much the same as before. Up-country buyers are still operating in a hand-to-mouth way; and Stocks show no diminution. In *Bleached Goods* a fair business is reported in *Mulls*, *Nainsooks*, and low and medium *Shirtings*; but the position of other descriptions is unchanged. In *Dyed*, *Printed*, and *Turkey Red Goods* there has been no change. Of *Local* Goods some large purchases are reported for Zanzibar account at low rates. The week's clearances of *Imported* Goods are estimated at 3,400 packages; those of *Local* Goods at 1,600 bales.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist* has been quiet, and only a small business has been done; but prices are quite unchanged. The sales of *Local Spinnings* at the principal Chinese ports for the week ending last Monday hardly aggregated 4,500 bales, with Exchange Rs. 220½. Things, however, are somewhat better here, there being a slight improvement in Nos. 10s. and 20s. of superior quality. Stocks are as before. The week's sales here are put down at Rs. 2,000 bales, and the market closed quiet, at the following official quotations:—

Twist	No. 6s	Mule, As.	3¾	to 4	per lb.
"	" 8s	" "	3¾	" 4¼	"
"	" 10s	" "	4 1-16	" 4¼	"
"	" 12s	" "	4 3-16	" 4½	"
"	" 16s	" "	5	" 5¼	"
"	" 20s	" "	5¼	" 5½	"
"	" 24s	" "	5¼	" 6¼	"
"	" 30s	" "	6¼	" 6¾	"
"	" 40s	" "	7½	" 8	"

METALS.—A moderate business has been done in *Copper* during the week in a quiet market, and prices are unchanged; as they also are for *Yellow Metal*, which has been taken to a small extent. Transactions in *Iron* have also been upon a moderate scale in a steady market; and *Swedish Bars* are 8 annas higher; but *Nail Rod* Iron is 4 to 8 annas lower.

COAL has been steady when not firm; sales have been reported during the week of Powell's Duffryn Cardiff at Rs. 16½; and of Davison's West Hartley, at Rs. 14 per ton.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—At the close of last week, a considerable export and local business was passing in this staple, and prices advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy in a firm market; but, on re-opening on Monday, enquiry was slack from both quarters, and transactions were upon only a small scale, the feeling, however, having been steady. On the following day the tone of the market became quiet, and prices gave way Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per canly for Bengals, Belatee, and Khandeish, with little doing; and thereafter a further decline of Re. 1 per candy, all round, was established, but with purchases for export and local consumption upon a much larger scale again, and a steady feeling in the market. The week's purchases by exporters sum up about 7,500 bales of new Oomra descriptions and Bengals, and including a little new Dhollera for April delivery; while the Mills have taken some 9,000 bales of new and old Oomras and old Bhownugger. The market closed steady this evening, with Bengals Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per candy lower, and Bhownugger Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher than last Friday evening's quotations.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop into Bombay during the past week have been 36,000 bales, compared with 28,700 bales to hand in the week before, and 51,700 in the corresponding week last season, and the total falling off this season compared with last has now reached 217,000 bales.

A slight fall of rain throughout the Bengal Cotton circle, ranging from 17 cents at Cawnpore, to 68 cents at Agra, was reported by Monday morning's telegrams from the districts to have occurred since the middle of last week; but the weather had meantime become bright, with no further sign of rain, at Agra and Beawar, and looked like clearing up at Delhi; but it was still cloudy at Cawnpore. The weather continued favourable for the picking of the crop throughout the Oomra circle, but Arrivals were still upon only a small scale in most of the districts. Picking had become general at Broach; and at Dhollera it had partially begun.

The weather was still cloudy at Delhi, in the Bengal circle, yesterday morning, but with no more rain; and in other districts of the circle the weather had become bright and seasonable. In several districts of the Oomra circle also, although no rain had fallen since the date of last telegrams, the weather was cloudy. At Bhownugger, in the Dhollera circle, the plants were ready for picking in some places. In the Hubli district, of the Dharwar circle, picking of the first sowing had partially begun.

The following are to-day's quotation for full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission, viz:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	C & F.
Bengal Fine	Rs. 167	3 15-32d.
Do. Fully Good	" 157	3 9-32d.
Do. Good	" 150	3 5-32d.
Broach, Fine (March)	" 191	4d.
Do. Good do.	" 190	3 15-16d.
Khandeish Fine	" 166	3 15-32d.
Do. Fully Good	" 159	3 11-32d.
Do. Good	" 153	3 7-32d.
Dhollera Fine (April-May)	" 179	3 23-32d.
Do. Fully Good do.	" 168	3½d.
Do. Good do.	" 163	3 13-32d.
Belatee Fine (February)	" 164	3 7-16d.
Do. Fully Good do.	" 153	3 7-32d.

The Arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1891-92. Bales.	Season 1890-91. Bales.
Khandeish	72,700	134,500
Berar	52,000	96,500
Barsi and Nugger	7,000	16,000
Bengals	32,000	124,000
Hingunghat	600	11,000
Persian and Sind	4,300	3,000
Total	168,600	385,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	Bales. 1892.	Bales. 1891.	Bales. 1890.
For the Week	36,792	55,639	66,209
From 1st to 28th Jan	120,558	212,139	246,947
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	12,619	13,605	6,709
From 1st to 28th Jan	22,944	39,311	103,492
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	1,476	1,006	500
From 1st to 28th Jan.	7,262	5,808	4,334

WHEAT has not attracted much attention from exporters during the past week, and only a small or moderate business has been passing from day to day in a generally quiet market, and on the basis of previous prices for all descriptions.

SEEDS, though not in much demand for shipment, have shown some movement, *Linseed* advanced half an anna per cwt. at the close of last week and the [illegible] anna per cwt. yesterday: *Gingelly* on candy. The tone of the market has been quiet or steady, and the following are this evening's quotations:—

Linseed ... Rs. 6-14-6 to Rs. 7-1-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat " 7-9-0 to Rs. 7-10-0 "
" " Cawnpore " 7-4-0 to Rs. 7-6-0 "
" Red " " 6-6-0 to Rs. 6-11-0 "
Gingelly White ... " 42-0-0 to Rs. 42-8-0 pr.cdy.
" Mixed " 38-0-0 to Rs. 40-8-0 "

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1892 cwts.	1891 cwts.	1890 cwts.
Wheat for the Week	101,898	136,875	68,919
do. from 1st to 28th Jan.	449,949	691,500	48,707
Linseed for the Week	21,837	44,435	10,088
do. from 1st to 28th Jan.	74,106	180,957	48,419
Rapeseed for the Week	158	10,720	9,362
do. from 1st to 28th Jan.	7,107	34,468	48,256
Gingelly Seed for the Week	73,442	53,138	24,679
do. from 1st to 28th Jan.	237,798	215,250	163,163

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1892 cwts.	1891 cwts.	1890 cwts.
Wheat for the Week	178,448	156,079	103,938
do. from 1st to 28th Jan.	905,078	742,605	480,753
Linseed for the Week	30,803	54,895	18,702
do. from 1st to 28th Jan.	113,935	183,138	76,310
Rapeseed for the Week	702	42,595	1,557
do. from 1st to 28th Jan.	7,016	78,579	33,477
GingellySeed for the Week	36,790	42,867	71,788
do. from 1st to 28th Jan.	108,775	104,744	213,886

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe left here this morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 28.

The City Line steamer City of Edinboro' arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 9-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	4-6
8¼ " "	5-7½
40s Mule Twist	0-8
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 3 13-16.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	95⅝
3 per cent. French Rentes	95½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70 11-16
4½ per cent. "	69¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
Bar Silver	42

The sum of about £200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £23,000,000, decrease £400,000; public deposits, £5,400,000, decrease £800,000; other deposits, £30,600,000, decrease £100,000; other securities, £28,400,000, decrease £300,000; notes and gold, £14,600,000, decrease £200,000. The Bank's reserve is 40 per cent. of the Liabilities.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 Per Copy.

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3-4 THE WEEK.
5 The Late Duke of Clarence.—The Late Pandit Ajoodhianath.
6 Military News.—Departure of General Booth.—Bombay Mortality Returns.—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY.
7 Death of Commander R. Fraser Hoskyn, R.N.—A Steamer Disabled at Sea.—INDIAN SPORTING NEWS.—The Parsee Cricket Tour.
8 The Governor of French India in Bombay.—The Poona Camp-of-Exercise.—Grant College Medical Society.
9 Criminal Life in Bombay.—VIII.
10 The Viceroy at the Calcutta University.—The Hyderabad Chloroform Commission's Report.
11 Three Years of Municipal Work.—I. M. S. Canning.
12 Bombay University Convocation.
13 The Distress in the Deccan and South Maratha Country.—Grant College Medical Society.
14 LEADING ARTICLES: Indian Sanitation and the Quarantine.—The Viceroy and the Universities.
15 LEADING ARTICLES: Church and State in India.—The Bombay Carlyle Manuscript.
16 LEADING ARTICLE: Three Years of Technical Teaching.
17 LEADING ARTICLES: Tramways in Madras.—"Man, East and West."
18 MADRAS.—The Municipal Elections.—The Collision on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.—Highway Robbery in Kathiawar.—The Mahuwa Flood Relief Fund.—In the Chin Hills.
19 Bombay Legislative Council.—Bombay Municipal Corporation.
20-21 Municipal Standing Committee.—Indian Railway Receipts.—BENGAL.—High Court.—Original Side.
22 N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.—MISCELLANEOUS.—Important Shipping Case.—European and Eurasian Children.
23 ARMY ORDERS.—General Orders by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India.—Bombay Army Orders.—OFFICIAL GAZETTES—Government of India Orders.—Bombay Government Orders.
24 Provincial Gazettes.—Bank Reports.—Railway Traffic Returns.
25-26 BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
27-28 ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WILKINSON—January 23, at Calcutta, the wife of Walter Emmet Wilkinson (4th son of the late Col J Wilkinson), of a daughter.

DEATH.

CALDER—January 25, at the General Hospital, John Calder, aged 52. For 12 years an assistant to T E Thomson and Co., Ld.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1892.

SIR HENRY CUNNINGHAM'S Life of Earl Canning in Sir William Hunter's "Rulers of India," is the only life of the first of the Viceroys that has yet been written, and, considering the limits of space imposed upon the writer, it is as adequate a record of Canning's Indian career as could have been given. That, however, is not the same thing as saying that a small volume of two hundred pages can even in the most competent hands do full justice to a career so eventful as Canning's and to a policy which was as passionately assailed and in the end as triumphantly vindicated as his. Sir William Hunter's "Mayo." Sir Edwin Arnold's life of Dalhousie, Mr. Bosworth Smith's Life of Lord Lawrence, and Sir Herbert Edwardes' and Mr. Hermann Merivale's biography of Sir Henry Lawrence are examples of the scale upon which a life of Lord Canning should be set out, and the time has come when something more than an admirable monograph might be devoted to his memory. There was, indeed, much in Canning's career to discourage hasty biography. At home and in India his name was at one time a "banner of contradiction." At one time he was charged in India and at home with culpable lenience towards the mutiny leaders and their accomplices. Later on, thanks to the presumptuous precipitation of Lord Ellenborough, he was put on his defence against the charge of having, by ruthless and wholesale confiscation, tried to cow the population of Oudh into surrender. Not since Warren Hasting's time had a Governor-General of India worked amid such storms of censure and contumely; never since the day of the first of the Pro-Consuls had a ruler of India had his rule made more difficult by those at home and around him as Canning's had been. It would be a painful story had not Canning, though at the end of it all he went home to die, triumphed over his accusers, and wrung from the Calcutta English who had so cruelly misjudged him the admission that he had after all done transcendent service to the Empire. No one who came to India brought with him fewer illusions. He was prepared, when he came here in 1856, for some great commotion, internal or external. What had happened once, he told the Court of Directors at the banquet that was given in his honour before he left London, might happen again. "We have still discontented and heterogeneous peoples united under our sway; we have still neighbours before whom we cannot altogether lay aside our watchfulness; and we have a frontier configuration which renders it possible that at any moment causes of collision may arise. But if we cannot command peace we can at any rate deserve it by taking care that honour, good faith, and fair dealing are on our side; and then if, in spite of us, it should become necessary to strike a blow, we can strike with a clear conscience." Lord Canning's biographer says, "they were noble words, instinct with a high-purpose, a pledge, pure and high-toned. Nobly was Canning destined to redeem it."

The self-sacrificing energy with which he devoted himself to his work from the first must not be ranked amongst his chief claims to regard. There is no doubt that he took more upon himself than he need have done, more than was good for the public service. We do not, as we read Motley's account of the avidity with which Philip the Second devoured [illegible] at his table from morning till night and doing badly work that might have been done well by a clerk, measure his merits as an administrator by the time he devoted to his work. Nor can we read of Lord Canning, working through the whole night, or beginning his day's work at two in the morning, passing a whole week with "only one look out-of-doors," without believing that his work would have been better done had he devoted fewer hours of each day to it. Sir Henry Cunningham, in a passage too long to quote, but which should be commended to the notice of every statesman who comes out to fill the Viceroyalty or a Governorship in India, gives a clever description of "the habit of mind, well-known to the student of official pathology, which shrinks in aversion from the rude expedients by which some men get through a vast amount of work," and of which the just, the fastidious, and the scrupulous are the especial victims. Canning, as a victim of this habit of mind, allowed his work to fall sadly into arrears in the first year of his administration, and though in the stern crisis that was at hand all this was changed, and he showed that he could be as prompt as the occasion compelled him to be, his mania for work shortened his days, and he left India, as Dalhousie had done, a dying man. Concerning Lord Canning's conduct of the operations for the suppression of the Mutiny various opinions have been and still are entertained. We are not considering now the unpatriotic and misguided action of the Calcutta English community, who thought that the gravest hour of the crisis was the time for weakening the hand of authority by memorializing the Home Government for Lord Canning's recall. There is, however, the discriminating and perfectly fair view that while Lord Canning was strong, resolute, and prepared in all that related to the actual operations in the field, there was a certain feebleness in his internal policy the result of his having to depend, as Colonel Malleson, the latest exponent of this view says, upon men of the shallowest capacity. The chief excuse for the revolt of Calcutta opinion against the Governor-General was the snubbing that his Home Secretary, Mr. Cecil Beadon, gave to a deputation of Europeans of various nationalities who asked to be enrolled as Volunteers. Lord Canning was, indeed, as ill served by this gentleman as Sir John Lawrence was a few years later, when having sent him to report upon the famine-smitten districts of Orissa he came back with the story that no traces of famine was to be found. Mr. Beadon told the would-be Volunteers that everything was quiet within six hundred miles of the capital, that the mischief caused by a passing panic had been arrested, and that tranquillity would be restored in a few days. Now it is certain that Lord Canning was under no such delusion as his incompetent and blundering lieutenant. At this very time the Governor-General was writing to Sir John Lawrence, reminding him that from Calcutta up to Agra, with the exception of Dinapur, where there was one weak Queen's Regiment, not a single European soldier existed over a stretch of seven hundred and fifty miles. But Lord Canning's unpardonable sin, in the eyes of his countrymen in Calcutta, was that he would not kill utterly, like so many Amalekites, all who were found or suspected to be guilty of complicity in the rising. He had, it is true, begun at a white heat of indignation against the rebels. He had pronounced the doom of the guilty Imperial city in the classic instruction to the Commander-in-Chief to "make short work of Delhi." For the Delhi mutineers, he wrote a day or two later, no amount of severity could be too great, and in writing to General Anson he said, "I should rejoice to hear that there had been no holding our men, and that the vengeance had been terrible." This passion, however, soon made way for a calmer mood in protest against the "rabid and indiscriminate vindictiveness," of which he had to write to the Queen. "Not one man in ten seemed to think," he said, "that the hanging and shooting of forty to fifty thousand mutineers besides other rebels, can be otherwise than practicable and right. Nor does it occur to those who talk and write most upon the matter that for the Sovereign of England to hold and govern India without employing, and to a great extent trusting, natives both in Civil and Military Service, is simply impossible." The Queen heartily concurred with Lord Canning, and before he left India he saw a most wholesome change in public opinion upon this and other matters which at one time caused bitter feelings between the Governor-General and his countrymen in the capital city. Lord Canning's contest with Lord Ellenborough about the Oudh Proclamation was something more than an episode, inasmuch as one of the most important of the Governor-General's political acts was therein brought under angry discussion. The Proclamation declared to the rebellious province that with a few specified exceptions in which loyalty had been maintained "the proprietary right in the soil was confiscated to the British Government, who would dispose of such rights as might seem fitting. Life and honour were assured to those who might immediately surrender"; and it was added, in a proviso abounding in promise, that "to those who came promptly forward, and supported the Government in the restoration of order, the indulgence would be large, and the Governor-General would be ready to view liberally the claim which they might thus acquire to a restoration of their former rights." Lord Ellenborough, the President of the Board of Control in Lord Derby's Ministry, founded upon this Proclamation a despatch which must be almost unrivalled in the records of insolent invective. Premising that "the hostilities which had been carried on in Oudh had rather the character of legitimate war than that of rebellion." Lord Ellenborough charged Lord Canning, for whom the *Times* had a few months before invented the nick-name of "Clemency Canning," with having reversed the plan of ordinary conquerors, striking at the mass of the people and reserving only a favoured few for milder treatment, and called upon the Governor-General to mitigate in practice the stringent severity of the decree of confiscation which he had issued against the landholders of Oudh. Lord Canning bore unmoved the taunts of his adversary, publicly endorsed though they had been by the Cabinet. "No taunts or sarcasms," he wrote, "come from what quarter they may"—a high-stepping Proconsul this!—"will turn me from the path which, I believe, to be that of my public duty." He went on to defend the policy of the Oudh Proclamation as offering the best prospects of restoring an early and a stable peace to the province, and he ended by declaring that he would not by his own act, at such a time lay down his trust, though he asked that if after hearing him the Board still disapproved of his policy they would at once relieve him of his office. "The man recovered of the bite; the dog it was that died." Lord Canning kept his post, Lord Ellenborough had to retire, and before a year had passed the whole of the Oudh Talukdars had come in, and the province, so far as they were concerned, was at rest. A Viceroyalty which witnessed the disappearance of the East India Company, and the transfer of India to the direct Government of the Crown; the establishment of Universities—of these Sir Henry Cunningham strangely enough has nothing to say—the reconstruction upon a broader basis of the Legislative Councils; the amalgamation of the Sudder and Supreme Courts; the abolition of the local European Army; and the important measures of financial retrenchment associated with the name of Mr. James Wilson—a more potent "Bogie man" than Sir George Chesney ever had to deal with—would have been eventful beyond precedent even had there been no Mutiny to quell. Sir Henry Cunningham has told us enough of Lord Canning's Viceroyalty to make us wish he would take in hand a more ambitious presentment of the work of that great man.

THE appointment of a Pole, Cardinal Ledochowski, to be Prefect of the Propaganda is said to be regarded in Rome as the first towards the internationalising—that is to say the de-nationalising—of the Vatican dignities. The expediency and even the absolute necessity of a new departure in such matters most directly concerned [illegible] the consideration of those [illegible] burial" of the Temporal Power in the interest of United Italy made it impossible that Italians should continue to enjoy a virtual monopoly of the higher dignities of a Church which, though content to be called Roman, claimed to be Universal, that is to say, Cosmopolitan. When Rome, from being—apart from its Imperial traditions of world-wide influence—simply the chief See of Christendom, foreign Governments and peoples reconciled themselves as best they could to the highest dignities being filled almost uniformly by Italians. But matters assumed a different aspect when Italy became one of the Great Powers, and every Italian ecclesiastic owed allegiance to his Majesty the King of Italy, who takes an active part in the politics of Europe. It is not to be supposed that the Catholics of France, of Austria, or of England and Ireland, and of America would regard with entire equanimity the spectacle of the Italian subjects of an Italian King, speaking *urbi et orbi*, and closing all debate by the formula, no longer purely ecclesiastical, *Roma locuta est.* This difficulty has been fully realised for some time past, and the hard necessity of in some degree de-Italianising the Vatican has come to be admitted. The question is how far the process can be prudently followed. The Jesuits and the Italian Cardinals do not see things quite from the same standpoint. The former hold that it would be fatal to the prestige and authority of the Universal Church that its head should become simply an Italian Archbishop of Canterbury, the highest ecclesiastic in one of the European States. They oppose any idea of accepting the law of guarantees, and recognising the abolition of the temporal Power as final and irrevocable, though there is little hope of seeing it re-established. Refusal to accept the revolution saves the Vatican for the time being from the reproach of having become part and parcel of the patrimony of the King of Italy. To avert this calamity they would willingly see the Pope quit Rome and take up his abode in another Avignon, and there preserve his independence. The Italian Cardinals do not view this alternative with entire equanimity. The idea of expatriation is distasteful to them; they fully understand that if the Papacy be transplanted it will soon cease to be Roman, and the Italian influences which have hitherto been so strong will be replaced by foreign ideas which they dread. They are unwilling to break wholly with the old traditions, and launch the bark of St. Peter on new and unknown seas. The appointment of a Polish Cardinal to the Prefecture of the Propaganda appears to indicate that a concession has been made to the new order of ideas, which favour internationalisation of the higher dignities; but it is too soon yet to assume that the Italianissimi have yielded on the main issue, which is whether the Cardinalat is to remain essentially Italian or to become International.

IF the Home Government should carry out the intention attributed to it of appointing a Royal Commission to enquire into the origin and cause of the plague of influenza, which has now scourged the world for three consecutive years, the report of the Commissioners will be read with a melancholy interest by the survivors of the visitation. It is impossible that so extensive a field of observation can be quite covered before the malady dies out for want of pabulum. The last mail brought news of the prevalence and severity of the epidemic throughout Europe. At Salonica H. M. S. Dreadnought was boarded by the enemy, which spread so rapidly that one hundred and fifty of the crew were down with it, "and men are going on the list at all hours." The vessel should have left for Vorlo two days after Christmas, but she had to go into quarantine instead. This was in the remotest east of Europe. At the same date on the west of the American Continent the white settlers and the Red Indians of British Columbia were attacked; the mortality was considerable, and accounts had come in that on the coast of Vancouvers Island the disease was raging amongst the Indians, while the camps of the log lumberers were also attacked. In the immense stretch of land and sea between these points the plague was in full activity. The steamer Solferino, which left Genoa with 1,200 emigrants for the Brazils, had to put back, the influenza having broken out on board. In Venice 25,000 cases had been reported, and 400 fresh cases were declared on January 5th. Fortunately, the outbreak at Venice was "devoid of gravity," but in Milan, Turin, and Genoa it was extremely grave, being especially fatal to the aged. In Rome and Naples the epidemic was extending rapidly, but was of the type prevailing in Venice. In Germany the outbreak was widespread and malignant, especially at Munich. Berlin, Dresdon, Dantssig, Frankfort, and Treves were visited. At Pressburg whole families, including servants, were laid low and the mortality exceeded that experienced during the cholera visitation in 1886. In another city all the schools were closed, and the medical resources declared unequal to cope with the emergency. In Copenhagen 2,283 fresh cases were registered in the week ending January 2nd, the mortality being high. In Austria-Hungary the epidemic has been very severe. Three Princes of the Imperial House succumbed to it; in Buda Pesth in the public offices, the municipal hall, the police barracks, and the National Theatre most of the employés were attacked and business became seriously interrupted. Throughout Great Britain and in Ireland the disease spread rapidly, in some districts, as in Birmingham, it being happily of the milder type; but in others causing heavy mortality which the telegraph informs us has since increased. The Grenadier and Coldstream Guards were attacked in London and the hospitals were filled. In Guernsey from five to six thousand persons were stricken down. If the Royal Commission, said to be contemplated, makes inquiry into the origin of the influenza the Commissioners will have to go very far back. According to Dr. Letamendi, chief of the Faculty of Medicine and Professor of Pathology in Madrid, the disease is a catarrhal fever which existed in the time of Hippocrates, but owing to the ignorance of the Middle Ages it was not mentioned in medical books until 1173. It was mentioned under the name of "influenza" and ascribed to the "influence" of a baleful planet. Since that year it has appeared at intervals, and as it spread it seems to have become more and more virulent. In St. Petersburg 40,000 people were carried off by it, and at Konigsberg in 1782 the deaths numbered 1,000 daily. Dr. Letamendi holds the opinion that the influenza is due to a microbe which grows in the human body and is also to be met with in animals. This microbe has three different degrees of severity—first catarrhal, secondly rheumatic, and finally a virulent form, in which it is contagious. Dr. Pfeiffer seems to have verified the existence of an influenza bacillus. But that discovery only carries us a very little way in the required direction, which is how to kill the cause of the influenza without killing its victims.

WE print in another column the outline of a scheme by which a well-known Parsee mill-owner desires to assist those members of his community who have special capacity for particular professions to develop their faculties and turn them to the best account. The scheme, we believe, has been made public with a view of inviting criticism and suggestion, as well as of giving capable young Parsees an opportunity of availing themselves of the facilities which Mr. Tata desires to afford to them. Only young men who have passed with conspicuous distinction in the Matriculation or higher University examinations will be eligible. Two such will be chosen each year, and according to their special aptitudes and inclinations they will agree, in consideration of a stipend of Rs. 50 a month, to follow in India the course of study allotted to them whether for the Degree of B. A., of M. D. of any of the Indian Universities, for entrance to the Civil Service, or whatever it may be. Upon obtaining the requisite Indian degree the candidate will proceed to England or the Continent at the cost of the founder of the scheme, where he will further pursue his studies for the particular service or career that he may have chosen, an allowance of £10 a month being made him [illegible] two fundamental principles, the development of special faculty along its own lines, and the principle of self-help. The eleemosynary element in no way enters into it. The money required will be lent, not given. The candidate is to undertake, by a written agreement, to repay by fixed instalments as soon as he begins to earn a salary of Rs. 150 a month, the whole of the money advanced to him, with four per cent. interest added. This is a brief outline of what promises to be a very beneficent scheme. Every precaution has been taken against crowding the avenues of employment in Bombay with a number of young professional men for whom no occupation can be found. It will be noticed—and the omission is significant—that no provision is specified for assisting young men to be called to the Bar. But suitable candidates are to be helped to attain "the highest proficiency in any particular manufacture, having regard to the probability of such proficiency being made available in and for the good of their country," a provision which most people will regard as both sensible and patriotic.

MR. J. D. INVERARITY, at the recent meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society, read a paper on the Mammalia of Somali-land, in which, besides relating some of his own thrilling experiences, he gave some information which may prove of practical value to other sportsmen. The best way to deal with the lion we learn is to track him to the spot where he is lying, and only the next best way to sit up over a hill. So well does their colour harmonise with their surroundings, says Mr. Inverarity, that he tracked lions to within four yards without seeing them. The lion, like any other animal, as a rule endeavours to avoid the sportsman until wounded, when, very much like the tiger, they charge with a coughing roar. The pictures misrepresent the lion when they show him bounding; he goes at a great speed close to the ground, and of course, as Mr. Inverarity says, "knocks you off your legs." Mr. Inverarity unfortunately paid dearly for this experience, and for that which he further proceeded to relate. A couple of years ago, it will be remembered, he was mauled by a wounded lioness, and he has at length described his sensations. There was no dreamy stupor such as Dr. Livingstone described; the claws and teeth clawing the flesh did not hurt so much as is generally thought. The only really painful part of the business was the squeeze given by the jaws on the bone, and the strength of the jaws, he observes, may be gathered from the deep grooves which the animal with a broken jaw scored on his rifle barrels. One practical hint Mr. Inverarity gives to an attacked sportsman is to lie perfectly still; everything that moves the animal grabs at. The fewer grabs one has the better, seeing that every wound is a centre of inflammation and blood-poisoning, and the more of these the sportsman receives the slighter is his chance of recovery.

YESTERDAY afternoon at a meeting of the Syndicate of the University, it was decided by a unanimous vote to request the Senate to confer upon Sir Raymond West the Degree of LL. D. *honoris causa* in recognition of his long and useful connection with the University as Vice-Chancellor. This honor will probably be conferred in Convocation by the Chancellor, H. E. Lord Harris, before the departure of Sir Raymond West for England in April next.

THE hearing of the case in which Captain Hovell of the Worcestershire Regiment, now stationed at Poona, sued Cursetjee Rustomjee, the printer and publisher of the *Poona Observer*, to recover Rs. 5,000 as damages for the wrongful acts of the defendant in falsely and maliciously publishing in Bombay certain defamatory matter of and concerning the plaintiff, was concluded before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons at the High Court yesterday. His lordship, in delivering judgment, said he failed to see that the article complained of was a libel at all. The article published by the defendant was strictly and literally true. The account given by the plaintiff was undoubtedly incorrect and misleading, and conveyed unjust and improper insinuations on the honesty of the judge's decision. No doubt the plaintiff did not wilfully misstate the facts, and did not intend to convey any such insinuation whatever; and his lordship found that he did not. The language, however, used by him was infelicitous, and in point of fact he did both. His lordship dismissed the suit with costs.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

REDUCTION OF TAXATION IN EGYPT.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

Reuter's Cairo correspondent telegraphs that the salt tax in Egypt has been reduced 40 per cent.,that the complete abolition of the corvée has been arranged, and that the license-tax imposed on Europeans and Natives is also to be abolished.

A ROYAL COMMISSION ON INFLUENZA.

It is probable that the Government will appoint a Royal Commission to enquire into the origin and causes of influenza.

THE UNITED STATES AND CHILI.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE APOLOGY.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 28.

In a fresh message to Congress to-day, President Harrison declares that the United States is now satisfied with the apology offered by the Chilian Government.

THE NEW PREFECT OF THE PROPAGANDA.

ROME, JAN. 28.

The Polish Cardinal Ledochowski has been appointed Prefect of the Propaganda.

The appointment is regarded as the first step towards internationalising the Vatican dignities.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 28.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Pekin, with the homeward Indian mails of the 23rd instant, arrived here at 2 p.m., to-day.

THE CALCUTTA TRADES ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 29.

Mr. W. T. Spink, of Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., has been elected master of the Calcutta Trades Association to-day.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At the Legislative Council held to-day, the Hon. Mr. Miller, in moving for consideration and passing the Bill to validate certain Christian Marriages, saying that it simply rectified the mistake made by ignorant people who solemnised marriages without licenses, and would prevent future irregularities. The Committee had noticed that certain N.-W. P. clergymen stated that the consensus of Christian opinion did not regard as valid marriages between baptised and unbaptised persons, and if any Christian desired to forsake such union they would encourage the step, and if desired to marry the Christian they would solemnise marriage notwithstanding secular sanction, previous to the union. The Committee deemed it its duty to warn these clergymen that such a course would render them liable to prosecution for abetment of the offence under the I. P. Code.

The Hon'ble P. C. R. Pantulu seconded the motion, and the Bill was passed.

The Hon. Mr. Hutchins moved an adjournment to the presentation of the report of the Select Committee in the Madras S. C. C. Bill, stating that the Committee formulated the proposals he made in the form of a Bill, which would be sent to Madras, and when they learnt how far it met with local approval its provisions would be finally settled.

The Hon. P. C. R. Pantulu seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Rangoon Port Commissioners Bill was referred to the Select Committee.

The Council then adjourned for a fortnight.

THE RESIDENCY OF GWALIOR.

Colonel Biddulph, Commissioner of Ajmere, will [illegible] proceeds in April, on furlough, within the limits of the State, now under British protection.

A MANIPUR BATTALION.

A Manipuri Battalion is to be raised for police service.

THE POONA AND KIRKEE FOX-HOUNDS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 29.

The Poona and Kirkee fox-hounds had excellent sport to-day, near Temple Hall, when they ran into and killed a hyena. Brigadier-General Gatacre, Surgeon-Major Paull, Mrs. Newnham-Smith, and Miss Bull were out. This was one of the best runs the hounds ever yet had. They found in the nulla, north of the Temple Hill, two dog hyenas and the hounds stuck to one, and ran him towards the Indrayani river, and then turning to the south they raced along the big hill north of the Wagholi village, where hounds ran into and killed the hyena.

THE POONA CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

Sir George Greaves, Commander-in-Chief, was so well pleased with the way in which the siege operations regarding the camp-of-exercise is carried out that he wrote a letter to Colonel Pearse, Commanding the siege artillery, who came here from Colaba, asking that officer to tell the officers and men, under his cammand, how extremely pleased his Excellency is with the excellent shooting and good work, which the men have done. His Excellency expressed a hope that the keenness shown so far would continue to the end, and that they would beat the record.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

With reference to Army Order No. 14, dated 25th January, it is notified for information that the duration of mourning for his Royal Highness the late Duke of Clarence and Avondale will be until 26th February.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

6th Bombay Cavalry (Jacob's Horse).—Surgeon Captain Hudson, Indian Medical Service, on general duty, Bombay District, to officiate in medical charge, *vice* Surgeon Captain Barry, Indian Medical Service, or until further orders.

Surgeon Captain Jennings, Indian Medical Service, officiating in medical charge, 6th Bombay Cavalry, to medical charge, *vice* Surgeon Captain Maithland, Indian Medical Service, transferred to the 30th Bombay Infantry.

Lieutenant Jacob, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant with effect from 1st July, 1891.

All Staff Officers from out-stations, ordered to the Poona camp of instruction on duty, should rejoin their appointments as soon as possible.

Surgeon Captain Peterkin, Medical Staff, Poona District, is transferred to general duty, Mhow District, in continuation of the Bombay Army Order No. 675, of the 31st ultimo.

The name of Captain Newton King, Worcester Regiment, is added to the list of officers detailed to attend the course of garrison instruction at Poona, which commenced on the 23rd instant.

The undermentioned officers have been reported to have passed the required examination in the following languages :—

Persian, Lower Standard—Major Garstin, Middlesex Regiment ; and Pushtu, Lower Standard—Lieutenant Fowler, 29th Bombay Infantry,

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Lieutenant Martin, to remain in India, from 15th November, 1891, to 5th May, 1892, on private affairs ; Major Whitehill, Yorkshire Light Infantry, to England, for one year, on private affairs ; Second Lieutenant Darley, officiating Wing Officer, 22nd Bombay Infantry, to Bombay, from date of departure, to 7th June, 1892, to study the native languages ; Lieutenant Marker, Royal Lancaster, to England, for one year, on private affairs ; and Major D. De Hoghton, North Lincashire, to England, for one year, on private affairs.

THE POONA CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 29.

Last night's firing was comprised of eight common and two star shell, from 6·3 howitzers, and four common shell from ten-inch mortar target, the Twydal Redoubt, with the result of six hits on the target. To-day another morning's excellent practice at concealed palisading was recorded at high angle, fire from the howitzers was employed, thirty-six common shell and four incendiary shell being employed for the purpose. Howitzers only were used. The result was very good. Twenty yards of dacoit fencing were destroyed, and twenty hits were registered out of forty rounds. There was no firing this evening.

The Commander-in-Chief watched the practice before proceeding to Dighi, to be present at the attempt of the Northern Commander to pass his convoy into entrenchment, *via* Alundi-Dighi Road.

Colonel Kaye, commanding the Convoy Guard, had one battalion of Infantry holding Dighi, with Horse Artillery Battery on high ground, just north-east of the village. The convoy consisted of eighteen Artillery waggons, all a hundred yards apart.

Colonel Westmacott commanded the Southern Force, which was attached to the Dighi village, and was at the head of the convoy from the west side, while making a feint on the south of the village with one battalion. The Northerners' attempt to pass the convoy was adjudged to have failed, Colonel Westmacott having made good his attack on the village, and barred the road.

To-morrow three Cavalry Regiments, under General Combe, are to be exercised in reconnaissance, under the following idea :—Advanced guard of a body of troops moving southwards is reported to have reached Muncher,twenty miles north of Chakan of Nassick-road.Cavalry Brigade of a Southern Army ordered to place itself in contact with the enemy and ascertain the probable line of advance. A Cavalry Brigade is ordered to advance to line the Indrayani river, where a halt will be made to water and feed horses. The 2nd Lancers and Poona Horse will cover and advance, the former reconnoitring all the country in the line of advance on the right, and the latter all the country on the left of Kirkee-Bosri Road. Both regiments to be in position with the advanced contact squadrons on the line running due east and west through the Bosri village by 8 a.m. Head-quarters of the 2nd Bombay Lancers to be directed on Chobisa, with a contact squadron on the line of Indrayani from Moshi to Dhanowrie five miles, special patrols being sent to Shelgaon and Pimplegaon, twelve miles, and Chakun twelve miles with connecting posts half-way between Shelgaon and Alundi, Chakun and Moshi. The head-quarters of the Poona Horse will be halted about one mile south of Chickli with contact squadrons on the Indrayani from the left of the 2nd Bombay Lancers at Moshi to Deha, or front of six miles, special patrols being sent from Deha to Mahalunga, fourteen miles, and connectingthe post at Nighoj. The main body of the Brigade of the Third Cavalry and the Brigade head-quarters will rendezvous at the junction of Kallas and Bosri Roads at 9 a. m. ; and at Moshi by 10 a. m. at 12 o'clock noon the advance will be resumed, but on more contracted front. The 3rd Cavalry will lead on Chakun, searching the country on both sides of the road. On arrival of the regimental head-quarters at Chakan they will halt and await for orders. The Poona Horse will be concentrated at Nighoj by 1 p.m., and then advance on Karapwari and halt there. The 2nd Lancers will concentrate near the fifteen mile-stone, and follow with the Brigade head-quarters at 1-30 p. m. in support of the 3rd Cavalry. The patrol of the 2nd Lancers at Shel- [illegible] of the Bhima, Rakeswari, and a patrol of the Poona Horse at Mahalungar to heights marked 2, 3, 4, and 7, both reporting through Chakun, Chakun toPhuba being twelve and-a-half miles, and the front of Deha to Shelgaon, twelve and a half miles. The Brigade head-quarters will be on high ground, south-west of the maidan, at 2 p.m., when a further halt will be made, pending receipt of information as to the movements of the enemy. The formation of the reconnoitring line is to be as directed in Cavalry regulations, each of the advance contact squadrons providing for its immediate security by small advance guard and detaches as many patrol as may be necessary to ensure thorough reconnaissance of the line of the country assigned to it, the rest of the squadron moving along a central route, and at the close of the day's proceedings the officers commanding the regiments will furnish detailed reports, with sketches, showing the actual disposition of the regiment's line of advance of each squadron, routes of patrols, &c., and a summary of information obtained. One of the main objects of the movement being to test the system of forwarding reports. Cavalry sowars, wearing white head dresses, will be found by patrols at various points on lines of advance. These men will be instructed to give certain information as to the movements of the enemy. Officers and non-commissioned officers commanding the parties, or patrols, will use their own discretions in acting on information so obtained.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 29.

The services of Mr. A. Lamp, Deputy Commissioner, Burma, have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

Captain D. C. F. Macintyre, I. S. C., Naga Military Police, reverts to the Military Department.

The following appointments, in the Berar Commission, have been notified :—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. P. Rennick, to be Deputy Commissioner ; Captain W. Hastings, Deputy Commissioner ; H. Godwin Austen, Special Assistant Commissioner, and Surgeon M. B. Braganza, I. M. S. officiating Medical Officer, C. I. Horse.

Captain G. F. Chenevix-French, S.C., has been posted Joint Commissioner of Leh, and Assistant to the Resident at Kashmir.

Lieut P. E. Richetts, Devonshire Regiment, has been admitted to the Staff Corps.

Leave has been granted, to proceed on furlough, to Lieut.-Col. A. Fisher, 8th B. I. ; Major C. R. Macgregor, D.S.O., ; 1st Madras Infantry ; Major F. G. Vivian, 38th B. I. ; Lieut. W. J. Windsor, 19th B. I. ; for one year each. Lieut.-Col. S. D. Turnbull, 15th B.L., for 6 months. Major R. F. Moore, R.E., Military Works, pending the retirements of Lieut.-Col. A. G. B. Ternan, 42nd Gurkhas ; and Captain C. B. Judge, 2nd Gurkhas ; for one year each. Major B. Charmer, D. S. O., has extension of leave for 4 months ; Captain H. J. Bolton till the 14th November ; Captain G. S. Goldsmid to the 30th October ; and Surgeon Major Roe, special leave, for 10 months.

Colonel W. Hopkinson, Cantonment Magistrate ; Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Gowan, Captain Joseph Tyler, of the Commissariat Department, have been been ordered to retire.

Surgeon P. W. O'Gorman has been appointed Medical Officer, Bolan Railway, when Mr. W. H. Parker, Chief Engineer for Railways, retires.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, JAN. 29.

The barometer has risen over a greater part of the Punjab, Western Rajputana, Sind, Guzerat, and west of the Peninsula, but fallen elsewhere. The pressure shows ordinary anticyclonic circulation, but it is probable that an extremely slight depression remains. The distrubance noticed yesterday and Wednesday, exists between Jeypore and Neemuch. General wind circulation has unchanged, but the direction is shifting to north-east of the Carnatic Coast. Force is light or moderate almost everywhere. Temperature changes, though irregular on the whole, are upward, and the mean temperature exceeds the normal in all provinces. A few drops of rain have been reported from Colombo, [illegible] Mount Abu, and Negapatam. Showers are likely to fall on the Carnatic Coast.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 8.

THE event of the week has been the "Old Masters," at Burlington House, and all London has been to see them, for many people who were away for the holidays have already begun to return in anticipation of the eventful period which is about to commence. Many pictures are shown which are familiar to those who remember earlier exhibitions ; but there are also many new things which will please students of the Italian school. The collection is principally made up from the galleries at Buckingham Palace, whence her Majesty the Queen has liberally contributed, and from those of the Earl of Dudley, Lord Iveagh, Lady Wallace, Sir Charles Tennant, the National Galleries of England and Ireland, Mr. Wentworth Beaumont, Mr. W. Bromley Davenport, Mr. Ralph Bankes, the Duke of Abercorn, and many others. Gallery No. 1 is entirely consecrated to English art. Here is Frederick Walker's "Sunny Thames." "A Landscape," an old chrome, is contributed by Mr. H. F. Broadwood. It has a sombre richness, a transparency in its very depths of half-lighted woodland, which even the Norwich painter's adored Hobbema could hardly have equalled. Of high interest, historical rather than artistic, is William Dobson's "Portrait of William Harvey" (lent by the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy), a simple and serious presentment of the great discoverer. The "Decollated Head of the Duke of Monmouth" is here too. It is said to have been painted for the Duke's mistress, Lady Henrietta Wentworth. The great landscape "Eel-bucks at Goring" (Mr. William Agnew), signed by William John Muller and dated 1843. Sir Henry Raeburn's "Portrait of Mrs. Smith of Jordan Hill," lent by Mrs. Archibald Smith, with its pendant "James Smith of Jordan Hill." The brightest jewel of the room is, however, a large full-length Gainsborough—"Mrs. Portman of Bryanston." This shows a lady, neither young nor comely, but of unmistakable distinction, seated at ease in an armchair, wearing a pearl-white satin or silk dress, with a white cap and blue ribbon. The canvas has somewhat faded, but it has faded evenly, while the broad brushing and exquisite tone of the dress triumphantly vindicate the technical skill of the most brilliant and facile of English masters. Other Gainsboroughs in this room are "Mrs. Billington" and the pretty half-length "Elizabeth, Duchess of Grafton." In the great gallery No. 2 Sir Joshua Reynolds reigns supreme.

⁂

The Victorian exhibition in the New Gallery has inspired a confident correspondent to discourse on the costume of the Victorian era. The pictures are accepted, as they may well be, as authentic records of dress, and a glance at the blue, scarlet, and crude purple worn when the Queen ascended the throne, certainly does reconcile us to the shortcomings of woman's dress to-day, whatever those shortcomings may be. As the correspondent ruminates the rich furs and picturesque ruffs and coifs of the Tudors, the velvets, laces, and flowing locks of the Stuarts, the powdered heads and looped brocades and satins of the Guelphs, all possessed qualities which could be turned to account by the painters of their time, and served to enhance the splendour of a noble presence and to give distinction even to commonplace features ; but the dress of fifty, forty, or thirty years ago appears to have robbed stately women of half their dignity, and to have rendered ordinary mortals absolutely grotesque.

⁂

Fashion was at its worst when the Queen ascended the throne. In the portraits taken at eleven, thirteen, and fourteen years of age the little Princess still wears white, with a scarf of pink or blue round the shoulders, and the girlish dress has not been abandoned by the young Queen when she holds her first council at Kensington Palace in 1837, and appears, a pretty youthful figure, in soft flowing muslin, with long full sleeves and a frilled cape over the low bodice. The Coronation, a year later, marks a new epoch. Simplicity has disappeared, to be revived no more for fifty years, and in its place we find redundant ornament of every kind.

⁂

At the Royal marriage of 1840, there were few marked changes. The bridesmaids have long diaphanous sleeves to their white dresses, and a single coronet of roses is deemed sufficient adornment for their heads, the bonnet of the period. The imposing head-dress, worn by the Duchess of Kent, is of modified coal-scuttle form, with nodding ostrich feathers standing high above the crown. At the time of christenings of the Princess Royal and the Prince of Wales, which follow closely upon one another, it is evident that the Court ladies did not demand a complete revolution in dress, every season as they do in these days. In 1844 at the reception of Louis pillippe at Windsor, and though crinolines are as yet undreamt of, they are distended by voluminous petticoats. Flounces, having once been adopted, seem to have held their own for many years, for they are still popular in 1855, when, in the pictures of the review in the Champ de Mars and of the Queen's subsequent visit to the tomb of Napoleon, we are enabled to study the outdoor dress of the day. Every colour of the rainbow appears in the toilettes of the Parisian ladies, and they seem to have vied with each other in combining as many vivid tints as possible. The Queen wears a rose-coloured shawl over a deeply flounced skirt of pea-green silk, and a cottage bonnet with a frilled curtain and bouquets of flowers at the ears.

⁂

The marriage of the Princess Royal in 1858 brings double skirts and falling *berthes* of lace ; plaited braids and ringlets are replaced by long rolls of hair falling low on either side of the face, and heavy wreaths are worn above them; at the next wedding, in 1862, there were crinolines. The bridesmaids wear round wide-skirted dresses of sprigged muslin with bands of mauve ribbon at the hem ; mauve flowers and wide streamers of ribbon are arranged at the back of the head, and bows with long ends fall from the top of the bell-shaped sleeves. Dress is considered to have reached its lowest point about this date, the human form being merely a support to the huge steel frame on which were displayed as many yards as possible of badly designed and atrociously coloured material. When Princess Helena was married in 1866, crinolines had almost disappeared, skirts were gored and no longer stood out in billows from the waist. At the wedding of the Duke of Connaught (1879) we find ourselves amongst charming close-fitting dresses with narrow trains and graceful polonaises, while the hair is gathered in a Grecian knot and arranged in soft loose curls over the brow. With the reaction which followed we are all familiar—the long reign of frills, kiltings, draperies, and dress improvers, which culminated at the time of the Jubilee.

⁂

Princess May of Teck has just had three beautiful costumes sent home to her by Redfern, apart from the going-away dress. One of them is in cloth of a beautiful vague shade of deep petunia purple, known as "aubergine" from its resemblance to that fruit. The skirt is bordered with a band of mink tail, the deep glossy brown of the fur offering an effective contrast to the warm hue of the cloth. The jacket is also trimmed with mink, a peculiarly becoming arrangement of a novel kind being disposed in front. The collar, cuffs, and this front piece, all bordered with fur, are in velvet of a tone deeper than the cloth. Another of the gowns is in a fine shade of blue cloth trimmed with rich embroidery including a girdle of the same. The third is in cigar brown tweed, made with a blouse of blue surah, and a long coat of the most recent fashionable cut.

⁂

According to a gossipy correspondent there is talk of yet another "society" trial, which will cause some stir, though happily it will be free from repulsive details. The action will, it is said, be one for slander, and will be brought by one well-known London hostess against another. Both the ladies, it appears, independently fixed upon the same evening for a dance, and invited very much the same set. It was not till some days after the invitations were issued that the discovery was made that the fixtures clashed. Both entertainers were, of course, at their wits' end to know how to outwit their rival. One of the ladies, however, bethought herself of the device of wiring round to the most desirable guests that there was scarlet fever at the other house, and as a consequence her party was a success and her rival's a failure. The legality of this social stratagem is to be decided in court.

⁂

The *St. James's Gazette* is responsible for another promising jewel-mystery, the account of which has just failed to "come off." In that case, as in the greater one, there was a solution ; but it was happily provided by a lapidary instead of by a detective. A lady inherited a ring set with two large egg-shaped opals. She took the ring to a Westbourne-grove jeweller to have the stones re-set ; but when she received it back she at once declared that inferior stones had been used, since the ring had lost all its lustre. So poor did the stones look, indeed, that the jeweller himself took them for moonstones worth sixpence each. The lady thereupon sued him for £20, the estimated value of the opals of which she believed she had been robbed. The case seemed inexplicable, the jeweller being a man of reputation and respectability. But when a lapidary was set to examine the stones he plucked out the heart of the mystery, and confided the secret to the judge of the Marylebone County Court. A careless or ignorant workman, in resetting the opals had left the unpolished sides uppermost, the lustrous portions being embedded in the ring. Hence the vast difference in their appearance. Therefore all ends happily. The lady lost her case ; but she can come down upon the jeweller for the expense of re-setting the opals right way up.

The foundation-stone for a Meteorological Observatory for the use of the *Instituto Professional of Nova Goa* was laid on the 15th instant on the hill of Conceicao at Pangim.

IN A WINTER CITY.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

FLORENCE, JAN. 9.

BALLS and concerts, theatricals and other entertainments, are announced, and have already commenced to give life and animation to the English Colony here, and though Florence is said to be not nearly so full of the *Forestieri*, or foreign element, this year, there does not seem to be any prospect of the season being either a bad or dull one. It would certainly be a misnomer to say that Florence was empty, for the streets seem to be literally crowded, judging from the gay well dressed throng one is forced to push oneself through of an afternoon, and the shops are all ablaze and resplendent with their varied wares to tempt the eyes and purses of the passers-by. In some of the fashionable streets, such for instance as the Via Tornabuoni, the Via Cerratani, or the Via Calzajoli, the display made in the windows is in no way inferior to what it is customary to see at this festive time in either London, Paris, Berlin, or Vienna. Of course you find the old kind of playthings, the catch penny toys, and farthingales, all furbished up in new shapes and forms to catch the eye of the unsophisticated customer, but there are also many other attractive novelties of the time and season to allure even the old stager to purchase, notwithstanding his mental vow registered to the contrary when starting on his mid-day stroll through the gay city ; and if he should be desirous of securing some small memento to send to absent friends many a pretty, quaint, and charming piece of pottery or majolicaware, suitable for either decorative or useful purposes, may be picked up at an exceedingly moderate price.

Of the many shops which contain tempting wares there is none, I think, which can compete with that of Ginori in the "Via Tornabuoni," both for beauty of design and excellence of manufacture. Here the lover of art will find works in porcelain or majolica rivalling, if not excelling, those of some of the old masters of the 15th and 16th centuries. The firm has certainly succeeded after years of patient labour and research in reviving the old decorative taste of that period of the Renaissance in a truly marvellous manner. The colours are peculiarly rich, and some of the deep blues give a massiveness and finish which are almost indescribable. I was particularly struck with one vase standing about two feet high, rising with a short stem from a broad base into a semi-oval shape, then tapering in at the neck and foliating out again to the lip, which was of nearly the same diameter as the centre of the oval body. It was perfect in its form and dimensions ; the design was evidently taken from some old Etruscan vases, such as may be seen delineated in Sir William Hamilton's work on "Outlines of Greek, Roman, and Etruscan Vases." Certainly for the beauty of its composition and elegance and truth of its form nothing could be more perfect. Dolphins and sea-monsters are made to twine round the foot of the stem, while two serpents enlaced together, with the twisted folds of their bodies form the handles, their heads with open jaws and forked tongues joining the rim of the lip of the vase ; all most realistically rendered, showing the consummate skill of the artist, no novice evidently delineating these reptiles. Such parts of the vase as are not taken up with some kind of figure or flower have a ground of the rich deep blue of which I have spoken, which seems to float as a fluid on the ware, so marvellously transparent does it appear. This colour is what is so largely used in the work called *faenza*, in fact, it is the only colour actually used, with gradations in shade, the lights being picked out with white colour, and the effect produced of the blending of shades with the rich deep back ground is perfect. This firm has its factory at Fiesole, just outside the city, about three miles distant, to which I purpose one day to pay a visit, as it is one of the sights of the place, but it is by-no-means so easy to get permission to see the process, as there is some little jealousy in disclosing the secrets of the manufacture. They will possibly make no difficulty in allowing you to watch the artists as they draw and paint the design on the vases or plaques, but a line would be drawn when you asked to see the smalto, or enamel composition into which they were dipped, and which gives them the porcelain-like look when they emerge from the furnace. This smalto is supposed to contain certain parts of tin, lead, and other minerals in a solution of silicious quarty, and it is the perfect blending of these in their proper quantities which is the secret each firm so rigidly keeps to itself. To Lucca della Robbia, in the fifteenth century, Florence is indebted for this art of majolica. It is Guido Vasari who, writing of the builders of the great cathedral, says of Lucca della Robbia that "feeling that he had advanced but little with very great labour in that larger field of art, where there were so many competitors, he resolved to leave marble and bronze, and to see if he could find clay was easily worked, with little labor, if a method could only be found to make it adhere, and to defend it from the action of time, he betook himself to scientific experiments to find an *invetriemento*, glassing or glaze, which should make his works in clay eternal." He discovered what he wanted, and his first works were consecrated to the adornment of that glorious cathedral which he and those other grand workers associated with him were then rearing. Although his first attempts to get colour into his porcelain were not very successful, he soon managed to improve and enrich his materials, and the fame of his works soon spread not only through Italy but over all Europe, and his orders became so numerous that he had to call in the aid of his brothers, who were sculptors, from their works to enable him to keep pace with them. The brothers kept the secret of the manufacture of the precious smalto amongst them as family treasure, until in the third generation the family died out and with it the secret. But there were no doubt imitators, and possibly some apprentice or subordinate workman under them may have found out what were the component parts of the composition, and so have given a clue for others to follow it up. In any case the art has once more been fully revived, and is in no way inferior to what it was at the end of the fifteenth century.

The dumb animals had a special "benefit night" to themselves at the Rinuccini Theatre last night, where with a view to provide funds for the erection of a drinking trough for animals in the Piazza Beccaria, which leads out to the Porta la Cruce, their kind friends got up private theatricals and performed Halliday's comedy of "Checkmate," followed by the amusing farce of "Dearest Mamma," before a select and appreciative audience, composed of the *elite* of our English and Italian society. Unfortunately owing to so many suffering from influenza the attendance was not so large as had been hoped ; changes also at the last moment had to be made in the cast owing to the same cause, but notwithstanding this the result, I am glad to hear, will be so far satisfactory that a very substantial amount will be forthcoming for carrying out this very laudable object. Those who so kindly lent their services last evening acquitted themselves admirably ; no sort of hitch was in any way observable, the services of the prompter were a sinecure, and both pieces went off with *eclat*, and the applause which greeted the fall of the curtain was loud and enthusiastic. Those of the Italians who understand our English language seemed evidently to enjoy the humours of Walter Gordon's amusing comedietta. There is a talk of another afternoon performance to be given to suit the convenience of the numerous Colony of English who live outside in the suburbs and numerous detached villas within a short radius of the town, and who find it so difficult to get back so late as midnight.

No letter is complete now-a-days without its influenza paragraph, and I regret to say that Florence is getting its share of the malady. Last year we had an experience of it, but the cases were nothing near so numerous as they are this year, hardly a household being quite free from it. But though the cases are numerous they are mild in form, and as yet there have been no fatal results. One thing is clear, that it is infectious ; so the medical men declare, but they are not at all agreed as to the remedies to be employed. You will doubtless have heard of the highly interesting lecture on this subject which was lately delivered before a numerous audience of his medical brethren and other scientists by the great Viennese physician Professor Northnagel, in Vienna, and which has caused a great sensation throughout the medical world. The learned Professor pointed out that it was an affection which has been known in Europe for 500 years ; indeed that there are traces of it as far back as the ninth century, and that since the year 1400 it had regularly made its appearance on the Continent every century, for three or four years at a time raging with great force, then its character changed, and often for twenty years nothing more would be heard of it, then after a few years later, it comes back, affecting a larger or smaller area, and then the period returns when it once more disappears. Let us hope that time is approaching.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

THE above Corps intend holding their annual camp about the middle of March at Santa Cruz, and have fixed Saturday, the 19th of March, for their annual Point to Point Races. A prospectus will shortly be issued.

HIS HIGHNESS the Thakore of Palitana, who has been staying in Bombay during the past six weeks for the benefit of his health, left for his capital by Thursday's Guzerat mail. His Highness and suite were present at the Grant Road Station three-quarters of an hour prior to the departure of the mail for the purpose of bidding good-bye to friends. His Highness was presented with garlands and bouquets. Amongst those present at the departure were Messrs. Premchund Roychund, Veerchund Deepchund, Salieman Ludha, Vamanrao Damodharjee, Bapu Mortund, Ghellabhai Haridas, the Bombay agents of H. H. the Mahrajah, Gaekwar of Baroda, the H. H. Thakore Sahib, and others.

THE NECESSITY FOR VACCINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to thank you for drawing the attention of the public to the necessity for such of them as are "unprotected," getting themselves vaccinated, for which the facilities are amply sufficient. The augury of our energetic Health Officer, Dr. Weir, unfortunately threatens to be realized, and in view of it I have been for sometime trying every means at my disposal to ascertain which of the varied communities of this city are most liable to small-pox. From enquiries made last month in the Parel and Sewree localities it appeared that out of 106 cases of small-pox, 81 occurred among mill-hands and their families. Some two years back on the occasion of a threatened epidemic, similar to the present, I instituted careful enquiries about the condition of mill-hands generally, with respect to the incidence of small-pox, and although the enquiry was not thorough (although so far as it went, it was carefully made) it gave ample evidence of the fact that about 17 per cent. of the operatives were either totally or partially unprotected. It is a well-known fact that the bulk of the mill-hands hail from the Konkan and many of the females come from Northern India, chiefly Mussulmans ; these latter did not present themselves for examination, but from the few that were seen it was evident that the majority of them were totally unprotected. The operatives, who come from Ratnagiri and the Coast, although vaccinated in their infancy, may, either through lapse of time, or the imperfect nature of the primary operation, be pronounced to be as susceptible of small-pox as the new-born babe. As a matter of fact, this liability has been very markedly noted in the present epidemic. The same liability to small-pox exists among the Goanese community. I addressed some of the mill managers to help me in getting at their work-people and inducing them to submit themselves to vaccination, but they professed their inability to do so. I have, therefore, now addressed the Secretary of the Millowners' Association on the subject, but past experience does not hold out any very bright prospects of my appeal being listened to, an appeal mainly directed in the interests not only of the poor people themselves, but also in that of the great mill industry of this city, for it goes without saying that it depends for its efficiency on the good health of the operatives.

When two years back I represented this matter to Government I submitted that one of the ways of eradicating the evil of small-pox from this city, or of minimizing it (apart from what may be imported into it by its being the great emporium of commerce in the East) was to legislate about the compulsory re-vaccination of the mill operatives, as they have always been known to be the first victims of small-pox owing to their badly protected condition. But failing legislation the Mill-Owners' Association could attain the same object if, as is done in America and elsewhere in Europe, the managers were authorized to withhold payment of the wages of the mill-hands until they produced certificates of vaccination. This, as you know, is done in all public offices, and I do not see why it cannot be adopted in respect of mills and other large institutions of labour as it cannot entail much hardship.

I am told that the unwillingness and reluctance on the part of the operatives to get themselves vaccinated is to be attributed partly to religious sentiment which, according to some, imposes certain ceremonials in connection with the development of the vaccinia, and partly to the fear of loss of wages from temporary incapacity to work. The former cannot have much weight for the simple reason that the same religious importance is not attached to a re-vaccination as applies to the primary operation. With respect to the latter I would state that there is no fear of any such temporary incapacity, for the fact that scores of European ladies and gentlemen are being daily vaccinated is, I think, sufficient guarantee of the harmless consequences of the operation. I would further state that the experience of the crew in her Majesty's ships and the recruits in the Native Regiments undoubtedly point in the same direction.

Bearing this plea in mind when addressing the Secretary of the Mill-Owner's Association I have undertaken to adopt every measure which would obviate any inconvenience to the working of the mills and even to the workmen.—Yours, &c.,

SHANTARAM V. KANTAK,
Superintendent of Vaccination, Presidency Circle.
Bombay, Jan. 27.

A LOVER'S DREAMS.

(FROM THE RUSSIAN OF K. R.)

I DOZE . . . and now, weaker and paler growing,
The waking sense scarce holds its sway o'er me ;
But still—as if awake—[illegible]
Behind me close the doors of real being.
I sleep . . . and in the shadow-realm of dreams
You dawn upon me, soul-entrancing Angel,
Your tone caressing seems.

I waken slowly . . . full of phantom fancies,
I move my doubtful arms the truth to prove :
But—even then—are scattered nightly shadows,
And Day's Light reigns above !

Afar are borne away the visions fleeting !
And all day long a weary watch I keep,
Longing for night—for dreams—that I may meet [Thee
Though it but be in sleep !

J. P.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Captain A. C. Logan, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Marseilles, Malta, Port Said and Ismailia, with the English mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Miss Hewett
Miss Bullock
Miss Beauchamp
Sir Harold and Lady Pelly
Mr Borrodaile
Miss Carter
Miss Pearson
Mrs Downing
Mr and Mrs Hight and 2 children
Bishop Thoburn
Mrs Thoburn and 2 children
Mr Clarke and son
Mrs Nailer, four children and infant
Mrs McConnell
Mrs Temperly Gray
Miss Blask
Mrs Bruen
Miss Eva Nicker
Mr and Mrs Bowlby and infant
Miss Harris
Mrs Garrett and 2 infants
Mrs Beadon, child and infant
Miss Heath
Surg Lt-Col and Mrs Hutchinson, 5 children and 2 infants
Mr J Thorburn
Mr Bolland
Lt E H Payne
Mr Steeves
Mrs Hoskyn and 2 infants
Mrs Calthro and infant
Mr Casebourne
Mr J Cowans
Mr W A Happel
Revd and Mrs Bergen
Master W Murray
Mr and Mrs Donner

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs Gillespie
Mr Birkmyre
Mr G H Grant
Mr W M Grant
Mr Koebel
Mr Andrea
Miss Dawson
Miss Crawford
Mr J McKaig
M Lavers
Mr Vlasto
Colonel Moberly
Mr and Mrs Metaxas, 2 infants and nurse
Mr A G Steel
Mr J Seymour Keay, M P
Mrs Brocklesby
Miss Burr
Mr G S Payne
Mr J R Gray
Mr Rose
Major Eden
Mr Carmichall

FOR ISMAILIA.

Mr and Mrs Thomas
Mr Fremlin
Mrs Rice, child and governess
Mr and Mrs McKee
Mr Thomson
Mr Cooke
Mr Herons
Mr Thomas
Mr Doane
Mr Newell
Dr Filden
Mr and Mrs W D Baker and child
Mr Tindall
Mr Geary
Mr and Mrs Phelps
Mr and Miss Cummings
Mr Johnson

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr T D Clum
FOR PORT SAID.
Mr and Mrs G B Norman
Mr H Norman
FOR MALTA—Miss Dodgson

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per s. s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, 6th February, 1892.

For Ismailia—Rev and Mrs Williams, and 2 Misses Williams.
For Brindisi—Lady Evelyn Fitzmaurice, and Mr A King.
For Marseilles—Rev A P and Mrs Jameson and child, Rev A Turner, Mr A Braby, Mr N Braby, Mr and Mrs Keith, Miss Gray, Mr C Potter and Revd J Gray.

Per s. s. Thames, Captain W. A. Seaton, 13th Feb., 1892.

For London—Rev G Everard, Dr Waugh, Mr R Waugh, Mr J Knowles, Miss Waugh, Hon Sir Henry and Lady Ramsay, Miss Ramsay, Capt Ramsay, Rev J Rawson, Mr E Ross, Mr E Holden, and Mrs Quill.
For Brindisi—Rev and Mrs Tait, Miss Aplin, Mr Reynaud, Mrs F Irving, Mr Justice Wilson, Mrs and Miss Wilson, Mr H Kirby, and Mr A J Davidson.

Per s. s. Ravenna, Captain E. Crewe, on 20th February, 1892.

For London—Mr. Churcher
For Brindisi—Miss Moore
For Marseilles—Mr and Mrs Bachelier, Mr Flynn and Mr Volkers.
For Ismailia—Revd W. A. and Mrs. Wilson.

YESTERDAY morning, at 11 o'clock, H. R. H. Prince Damrong of Siam, accompanied by Prince Prome, Marquis De Ves, Baron Southhorn, Major Sadler, Mr Fredrick Verney, Private Secretary, Mr. Servjat, and Mr. Kamachat, arrived in Bombay by the Raichore mail, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. H. R. H. Prince Damrong was received by Mr. A Shewan, C. S., Secretary to Government, Political Department, who represented his Excellency Lord Harris. After shaking hands with Mr. Shewan H. R. H. Prince Damrong and his suite drove to the Sirdar's Mansions, Apollo Bunder, where he remained till the evening. According to the first programme H. R. H. Prince Damrong was to leave Poona by the mail train yesterday, and arrive in Bombay at 5-30, but subsequently the programme was changed and his Royal Highness arrived in Bombay by the Raichore mail train. Last night his Royal Highness Prince Damrong and suite left Bombay for Baroda by the mail train from Colaba. His Royal Highness arrived at the Colaba station at 8 o'clock, and was met there by Captain Cox as representing his Excellency the Governor and Mr. MacLaggan, acting Siamese Consul at Bombay. Mr. Hewett, of the B. B. and C. I Railway, and Mr. C. Tudball, Traffic Superintendent, were also present at the station, and Inspector Nowroji Kaikobad Mody, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, superintended the arrangements for the departure of his Royal Highness, who after shaking hands with Captain Cox and Mr. MacLaggan entered a first-class saloon attached to the train, which steamed out of the station at 8-20.

ANOTHER VISIT FROM A GANG OF SWINDLERS.

THE "NAWAB" AND THE MONEY CHANGER.

THERE would seem to be no end to the ruses by which those professional swindlers who infest Bombay cheat their victims out of large sums of money. Their daring is something to marvel at. They will carry out their plans in broad daylight, and risk large sums themselves in gaining their object. For several weeks we have in our sketches of "Criminal Life in Bombay" been explaining and illustrating the methods employed by those swindlers ; but an instance came to light only on Thursday evening, which for cleverness and daring, equals, if it does not surpass, any of the tales we have yet published. A man personating a Nawab goes to a shop in Bombay, carries on a large business transaction with a merchant and so gains his confidence, that throwing him off his guard, he manages to get away with between Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 9,000.

The unfortunate man who has lost this money and has appealed to the police for help is one Harridass Luckmichund, a money-changer, who once carried on business in the Esplanade Hotel, and now occupies a shop opposite there.

On Thursday morning, about half-past eleven o'clock, a splendid landau, drawn by a pair of beautiful horses, with coachman and footmen dressed in yellow and black livery, stopped at the door of Luckmichund's shop. From this carriage descended a friend and brother in trade of Luckmichund's, named Rustomjee Nusserwanjee, a man carrying on business in Church Gate Street, and with whom Harridas has had many business transactions during the last two years. After him came from the carriage a man who, from his dress, had all the appearance of a rich Nawab from a Native State. On Harridas coming out to meet his visitors, according to custom, Rustomji said,

"The Nawab Sahib wants some English and Italian money," whereupon Harridas said,

"Then will you ask the Nawab to come in."

The princely looking personage, called the Nawab accepting the invitation, the two money changers paid him great deference, and saw him comfortably seated in a chair before coming to business, and Harridass took a chair opposite him. Taking a paper from his pocket, the Nawab studied it carefully for a time and addressing Harridas said,

"I want to change Rs. 4,350 into English gold and notes. I have Rs. 4,100 that I want changed for Italian gold and notes, and Rs. 250 that I wish Italian and English silver for. Can you do that business for me ?"

Such a large order, involving as it did Rs. 8,700, so coolly given, rather staggered Harridass, and he concluded that his friend had brought him this rich customer as he had been unable himself to meet the demand ; but such an enormous amount for foreign money, the money-changer was not in the habit of keeping by him in his shop. He accordingly said to the "Nawab" in reply,

"I have not the money ready now ; but in half-an-hour I could get it for you."

"That is quite satisfactory," said the pretended nobleman, "I will go and see my friend Sirdar Abdul Huq, and return in an hour. That will give you plenty of time to get the money for me."

The "Nawab" and Rustomjee then left, whereupon Harridass set about getting the English and Italian money asked for. He succeeded in the time he said he would, and was waiting for his visitors when they returned between twelve and one o'clock.

"Have you got the whole of the money ready ?" was Rustumjee's first question, to which Harridass readily replied in the affirmative.

"Then," said the other money-changer, "we will drive in the Nawab's carriage to his bungalow, and there he will give us the money."

The Nawab invited Harridass to enter the carriage, and all three drove off. During the drive, his Pretended Highness made himself very affable, and the poor money-changer was quite won by his noble (?) customer's smooth tongue.

"Why did you leave the Esplanade Hotel ?" was one of the questions asked by the Nawab. "I am sure that was a better place for business than where you now are ?"

"Yes," admitted Harridass, "but I could not afford it : the rent was too high. When I went there first I only paid Rs. 25, a month. Then it was raised to Rs. 50, and latterly I was asked to pay Rs. 100, which was too much for me ; so I came away."

"Ah," said the Nawab, "I can sympathise with you ; but I know the Sirdar well, and will speak to him for you. I know he will give you your place at a moderate rent if I ask him."

The poor money-changer was more charmed with his princely patron than ever, and was ready to exchange as much as he wanted into English and Italian money at the rate of Rs. 15 to the [illegible] The carriage drove on [illegible] was reached, and stopped at a large, stately, two-storeyed bungalow, near Mahalaxmi station. The "Nawab" took the two men into a handsomely-furnished room, and asked them to be seated. The apartment, which was large, had pictures hung round on the walls, and a massive chandelier hung down from the centre. The furniture consisted of handsomely upholstered couches and chairs, richly carved tables, with flower epergnes set upon them, while the floor was laid with a thick, soft, brightly coloured carpet ; truly a chamber fit for a prince to receive his guest in.

"Now," said the Nawab, "let us come to business. What have you brought with you ?"

Harridas immediately began counting out the money he had brought with him. He counted out, and gave to his friend Rustomjee, calculating at the rate of Rs. 15 to the £, and 25 francs to the £240 sovereigns, who re-counted them, and handed them over to the Nawab. He also gave ten Bank of England notes for £5 each, Italian notes amounting to 5,000 francs, and 1,050 francs in ten-franc pieces. The whole amounted in value to exactly Rs. 8,440. The Nawab, having got the money, and satisfied himself that it was all right, called a mehta or clerk who was sitting in the room, and addressing him said,

"Pay this man from my cash-box the sum of Rs. 8,440, for this money I have just got from him, and obtain his receipt." Then turning to Harrichund and Rustumjee he said, "You will excuse me while I go and take my meal. My mehta will pay you the money," and, bowing slightly he departed. When he had gone, Rustomjee said to his companion,

"But I was forgetting ; I gave the Nawab fifty sovereigns yesterday; you might include that in your account."

"Very well," said Harridas, "that will make the total Rs. 9,190 in all."

"But," said the mehta, "my master only instructed me to pay Rs. 8,440. I will go and ask him, and bring the key of the safe at the same time," with which words he departed also.

The time went by; but the mehta did not reappear. When over half-an-hour had passed, Harridass said to Rustomjee,

"I am beginning to grow alarmed. Why does that man not come back ?"

"Do not fear," said Rustomjee calmly, "he is a rich man. Only yesterday I sold him coins and jewellery worth Rs. 500, and received Rs. 10 commission on the transaction as well ;" and the unconcerned tone in which he spoke at once allayed the fears of Harridass for a time. But as the house remained quiet, and neither the "Nawab" nor his mehta gave any sign of their returning, Harridas grew more nervous about his money, and his alarm increased, notwithstanding all Rustomjee's endeavours to allay his fears. He bore the suspense for nearly two hours, and then, unable to control his excitement any longer, he determined to search for the Nawab himself. Followed by Rustomjee, he passed from one room into another, and stood amazed. It was empty. He ran to another. Not an article of furniture even was there. Through the whole bungalow, upstairs and downstairs, they ran, but not a soul could they find. From there they ran to the police-station. On Inspector Jones coming in answer to the inquiry for him, Harridas called out,

"I have been cheated of Rs. 8,440 ; I knew there was a band of swindlers working in Bombay, and was determined they should not cheat me, and now I have lost all this money. What is to be done ?"

Inspector Jones did all he could under the circumstances. He examined Harridas, took down his statement in writing as it has been narrated above, and communicated with the chief of the Detective Department, Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur. While we may rest assured, all that can be done will be done to secure this scoundrel pretending to be a Nawab, who is undoubtedly the same man who has effected many swindles in Bombay, it is just another warning to people in the city to be on their guard against such visitors. Trust no stranger, however rich and high in rank he may to all outward appearance be, until his name, and thorough guarantee of good faith are obtained, and all the details of the bargain are satisfactorily completed.

IN 1890 Persia was the only country which appeared in the shipping lists of the world as owning but one vessel, and it still occupies its solitary place in 1890, the vessel—a steamer of 838 tons—having weathered all the accidents of the year. Persia is not the registered owner of any sailing ship in either year, though, says the *Daily Graphic*, it is impossible to suppose that some of the sailing craft in the Persian Gulf do not belong to Persian owners, yet they are not of sufficient importance to be registered. Two other countries with very small merchant navies, Colombia and Costa Rica, have both increased their list. At the beginning of 1891 Colombia had two vessels registered of 444 tons, now it has three of 685 tons ; while Costa Rica, which had three a year since, has now ventured on a fourth, and has increased its tonnage from 816 to 1,103. It might be invidious to set alongside of this the 11,928,624 tons belonging to the United Kingdom and the colonies ; still, it is worth remembering that we own just over one-third of the tonnage of the world, no other country exceeding two millions of tons.

CRIMINAL LIFE IN BOMBAY.—IX.

BREAK-UP OF THE IRON SAFE GANG.

IT must not be imagined, from the stories of cheating and swindling we have been narrating during the last few weeks, in which people have been represented as losing, beyond recovery, money amounting to thousands of rupees, that the police are never able to put their hands on these gangs, and bring them to justice. It was not long after the events narrated in the tale of the iron safe mystery, that the same band of swindlers who robbed the merchant of over Rs. 15,000 was caught and broken up by Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, Khan Bahadur, chief of the Bombay Detective Department.

One day a Hindu, the same old rascal, no doubt, as called upon the merchant of the iron safe mystery, visited a Brahmin occupying a prominent position in Bombay, and presented to him a letter of introduction, purporting to be from a friend up-country. He then told him a tale of a hidden treasure. The Prime Minister of a certain Native Chief, he said, had died, and the deceased minister's relatives, one of whom he (the Hindu) professed to be, fearing that his property would be appropriated by the prince, had buried all his moveable effects of value and jewellery, in the jungle, while they sought for purchasers.

"Your friend," he said in conclusion, "who gave me this letter of introduction to you, told me he knew of no one in Bombay who would be more pleased, or who was better able to assist me in the disposal of this jewellery."

This was quite right. The Brahmin was, indeed, a man who, though not a jeweller himself, was connected in such a way in his business that nothing would be simpler for him than the disposal of such property as was mentioned. Accordingly he said to his visitor, after re-perusing his friend's letter,

"Well, if you show me this jewellery, I might try to dispose of it ;" and then, perhaps to impress the Hindu with the idea that it would be a great sacrifice to him to devote his time to it, he added, "Of course, you must know, I am not in this line of business now, and have not the same opportunities as I had formerly, but I know many people in the trade, and I would not like to disappoint my friend who writes me. I will, therefore, do what I can."

"You do me too much kindness," exclaimed the Hindu with seeming gratitude, "but I wish to recompense you for your services, so that whatever time you devote to assisting me in what I have come to Bombay for, you will not quite consider it time thrown away. Whatever the property is sold for, I am quite willing to give you 25 per cent. or even more, if you will only help me out of my difficulty."

So the conversation went on, and in the same way as the merchant, the Brahmin was taken to a bungalow, where he was shown some jewellery worth Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 6,000, such as is worn by Native Chiefs and their ladies.

"Is this all the property ?" the Brahmin asked, after having examined it carefully and satisfied himself as to its genuineness.

"No," replied the other. "This was only brought here as a sample. The remainder was left behind in the meantime, while we arranged for its sale."

Then the same old tale was told, that they were too poor to go home and bring the old safe with the jewellery to Bombay, and the Brahmin was constrained to pay about Rs. 50 to defray the expenses of removing the valuables to Bombay. Then he left, the Hindu promising to call for him in the course of a week, and arrange for the disposal of the property.

As the Brahmin was returning home, the same idea passed through his brain as occurred to the merchant's mind. He considered how he might get all the jewellery into his own possession, so that he might be able to dispose of it with better advantage to himself. Why might he not have the safe removed under cover of night to his own bungalow ? He never conceived for a moment that by that means he would be playing into the hands of the swindlers, that that, in fact, was *the* proposal they wished to make themselves. Accordingly, at the end of a week, when the Hindu re-appeared, and the Brahmin suggested the removal of the safe to his bungalow, the former made the most extravagant demonstrations of delight, saying,

"Yes, yes ; we are so afraid of being found out by our Chief that we will be very glad to get it out of our hands ; and it will be better with you than where it is."

"Where have you got it now ?"

"Buried in the jungle."

"Can we remove it to-night ?"

"The day is late now, and I would require to go home, [illegible] labourers to uncover it [illegible] it out of the ground, and procure a strong cart with good bullocks."

Wily scoundrel that he was, he had certainly preparations to make, but not those, and it was only to gain time that he proposed the following evening. However, the Brahmin [illegible] It was arranged that for getting the property into his own custody, the Brahmin should pay, immediately on the safe being unearthed and placed on the bullock-cart, Rs. 3,000 as security. It was with much trouble, and after a considerable amount of debate that the Brahmin succeeded in getting the promise of the safe for so small a sum. The Hindu wanted a lakh of rupees to begin with ; but no doubt when he saw, as he fancied, even Rs. 3,000 within his grasp, he thought it too good a chance to throw away, and when the Brahmin showing some heat, said, "You ought to feel very happy, even at the expense of a heavy commission, to find a man ready to undertake so great a risk for you ; you should be glad to be relieved of the burden, without demanding any security at all ; but, as I am to be a participator in the sale, and as I have already seen part of the property, I am willing to pay you all I can afford, namely Rs. 3,000 ; if you do not agree to these terms, there the transaction must end," the Hindu gave in.

At dusk the following evening the Hindu reappeared ready to take his dupe to where the treasure was to be unearthed. They drove out to Matoonga, and descending from the gharry, the Brahmin was taken to a lonely spot in the jungle, near the Hindu temple there, where he found a number of men congregated, some standing, some squatting on the ground. In front of him was a dark, deep hole, out of which the men, to all appearance hired labourers, drew an old, rusty, heavy iron safe, at the command of the Hindu. The unearthing of the safe was of course the signal for the landowner to appear as before, but here the story loses all semblance to that related before. The Hindu having managed to soothe the land-proprietor's wrath, offered to pay him Rs. 2,000 to leave them alone, and tell no one of what he had seen. The man agreeing, the Hindu whispered to his intended victim,

"Pay him Rs. 2,000 and let him go."

"No," replied the Brahmin, "with none of my money will I part, until I have the safe secure in my possession. If you have been foolish enough to offer him Rs. 2,000, pay it yourself."

"But I have no money."

"Why then," said the Brahmin again, loud enough for the pretended land-proprietor to hear, "did you tell the fellow you would pay the enormous sum of Rs. 2,000, merely for the sake of getting him to go away and leave us to ourselves, when a mild thrashing with our sticks would have secured the same end ?"

"Sh !" hissed the Hindu pretending to be alarmed at the Brahmin's threatening attitude. "Do not let the man hear you speak like that, or it will be bad for us. You have Rs. 3,000. Better for us to let him have Rs. 2,000 than allow an alarm to be raised by the landlord of this ground and have ourselves arrested for trespassing. The safe would be taken in charge by the police, and we would all be ruined. Pay him the Rs. 2,000, and let him go."

"I do not believe," said the Brahmin, "this man is proprietor of the land at all. He is some impudent jungli-walla who is trying to impose on us. I will show you as effectual a means of getting rid of him as consenting to pay him his blackmail"; and raising a thick stick he carried in his hand, he advanced with the intention of laying it about the pretended landowner's shoulders. Seeing this, the latter turned and fled, calling "police, police," and soon the Brahmin found himself in the grasp of a couple of yellow-turbaned sepoys. He laid about him vigorously, and the blows that fell upon his would-be captors were not at all light, and made them howl lustily. Just when victory rested with the Brahmin, the two sepoys were joined by another couple of their brethren, very much to the Brahmin's surprise, as he wondered how they had come there, such an out-of-the-way place as it was, far from the ordinary haunts of men. Had he looked at them carefully, he would have perceived those men were only sham sepoys, members, indeed, of the swindling gang. But he paid no attention to any defects in their dress, and continued the struggle against the heavy odds, calling upon his Hindu friend to assist him, but he of course would not, pretending to be afraid to attack a police sepoy. In the struggle the notes, which the Brahmin had refused to give up, were stolen from him ; but assistance was at hand in a shape that none of them anticipated. Real police suddenly put in an appearance with Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur, the chief of the Detectives, at their head. There was no fighting with them, for they very soon had all the swindlers handcuffed together. It would appear that one of the gang had fallen out with his confederates regarding some spoil, and determined on revenge, he informed the police of the plot to cheat the Brahmin. Had the swindle been successful, the Brahmin on getting home the safe, would have got a surprise, for on being opened it was found to contain nothing but stones and mud. The end was that the swindlers were all committed to the Criminal Sessions and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

Next article will explain various methods of cheating by alchemy.

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BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The usual monthly meeting of the members took place on Tuesday last, the 26th instant, Dr. G. A. Maconochie presiding.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society:—

His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, Captain H. R. [illegible], Lieutenant C. H. Ward (Fyzabad), Mr. Manekjee [illegible] Cama (Bombay), Mr. W. G. [illegible], Mr. C. P. George (Secunderabad), Mr. [illegible] (Bombay), Dr. Nadershaw H. E. [illegible] (Bombay), Mr. [illegible] Nicholls, B. C. S. (Benares), Captain [illegible], R.A. (Belgaum), Mr. A. [illegible] Munro (Madras), Mr. [illegible] S. Glazebrook (Bombay), Mr. Mathew [illegible], P.W.D. (Vizagapatam), Captain Meade (Bombay), Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim (Bombay), and Professor W. H. Sharp (Bombay).

CONTRIBUTIONS DURING DECEMBER 1891.

Contribution.	Description.	Contributor.
2 Spotted [illegible]	[illegible] ratonsis ..	Miss G. O'Neill.
2 Pintailed [illegible]	Pterocles alchata ..	Mr. W. Cumming.
1 [illegible] Fish	[illegible] timlei.......	Mr. Ardeshir Dadabhoy.
1 Sparrow [illegible]	[illegible] pallus	Mr. R. S. Gupte.
1 [illegible] Redbreast	Erithacus rubecula.	Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C.S.
1 [illegible]	Rollulus roulroul ..	Purchased.
1 Bronze-winged Dove	Chalcophaps indica..	Do.
1 [illegible]	My[illegible] fasciatus ..	Mr. H. R. P. Carter.
1 Skin of [illegible]	Podiceps cristatus..	Mr. H. Bulkley.
1 Egg of do.	From Kharaghora..	Do.
1 Egg of Bustard	Eupodotis edwardsi	Do.
1 Eight [illegible]	[illegible] familiaris	Miss Hale.
[illegible] Birds Skins	From Central Provinces	Mr. N. S. Symons.
1 Jungle Cat	Felis chaus	Do.
1 [illegible] Kingfisher	Halcyon smyrnensis	Captain Mitchell.
1 Bittern	Botaurus stellaris ..	Mr. W. Murray.
1 Cobra	Naja tripudians....	Major Gerald Martin

MINOR CONTRIBUTIONS.

From Colonel K. Mackenzie, Mr. W. Shipp, Captain Shopland, and Mr. V. H. Patbare.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

"Catalogue of the Dipterous Insects of the Oriental Region (Bigot)," from the author; "La Nature for 1890-91," from Dr. W. Dymock; "The Indian Forester," No. 12, in exchange; "A Monograph of the Oriental Cicadidæ (Distant)," Part IV., in exchange; "Indian Museum Notes," Vol. II, in exchange; "The Fauna of British India—Mammalia," Part II. (Blandford), from the authors; "North American Fauna," No. 5, in exchange.

THE CRESTED GREBE.

Special attention was drawn to the skin and egg of the Crested Grebe received from Mr. H. Bulkley, of Kharaghora, where the bird was found breeding in August last. This is the first instance on record of the Crested Grebe having been found nesting in India.

AN EXHIBIT.

Mr. M. C. Turner exhibited a beautiful specimen of a large white Orchid (Angræcum sesquipedale), from Madagascar, which was greatly admired, and read a short paper on the difficulties which attend the successful culture of Orchids in Bombay.

THE MAMMALIA OF SOMALI LAND.

The Honorary Secretary read the continuation of Mr. J. D. Inverarity's interesting paper on Somali Land, containing an account of his two sporting tours in that country. The following extract will be read with interest by all those who have met the writer:—

"Lion shooting is a very fascinating pursuit if conducted in the proper manner, which is to track the animal till you come up to where he is lying. Another mode not without its attractions, but not to be compared to the former, and one I only adopted in the hills where tracking is impossible, is to sit up at night over a kid. The first method yields the best of sport, as at the end of the tract, which may last for several hours, your eyes suddenly fall on a lion sitting in the dense gloom of a bush within a few feet of you, when you can make sure of him, or sometimes the track leads into a thicket of thorns that you cannot penetrate into when the best plan is to set fire to it and stand at the other end. I only once found one sitting in the open — it was a lioness with a well-grown cub. They were sitting on the open sand under a small thorn-tree. So well does their colour harmonize with their surroundings that we tracked to within four yards of them without seeing them, and would not have seen them then if they had not got up. On another occasion my men pointed to a lioness, we were tracking, crouching in the grass a few yards off, but although I stared my eyes almost out of my head, I could not see her till she moved between. Tracking up your game is much better fun than beating, and it has the advantage of rendering it almost certain if you get on the tracts on suitable ground early enough in the day that you will get your shot which ought at such close quarters to be equivalent to getting the animal. As far as I know, like every other animal, the lion tries to avoid you until wounded, and it is only in exceptional cases of there being young ones to guard, or from astonishment at seeing you so close to them that they charge when you are tracking them. I was never charged by an unwounded one. They charged with the same coughing [illegible] close to the ground, [illegible] pressed close to [illegible] in the pictures; their ears are pressed close to the head giving them the comical appearance of being without ears. So large an animal coming at full speed against you of course knocks you off your legs. The claws and teeth entering the flesh do not hurt so much as [illegible] really painful part of the business is the squeeze given by the jaws on the bone. I felt none of the dreamy stupor Livingstone describes, but, on the contrary, felt as usual. I adopted the course of lying quite still, which I believe is the best thing one can do as you are quite helpless with a heavy animal on you and they are inclined to make grabs at every thing that moves, and the fewer bites you can get off with the better. All the wounds are centres of inflammation and blood-poisoning, and the more you get the less chance you have. The power of the lion's jaw may be inferred from the fact that the lioness that seized me, although it had a broken jaw, scored deep grooves in the barrels of my rifle with her teeth. Some claw wounds were mere scratches, which I attribute to the fact that they clutch at the surface of your coat thinking it is all solid underneath, and so touch the flesh pretty late. In fact my coat was torn in some places without any corresponding wound beneath. I never felt the slightest shock. Tigers and panthers as a rule immediately leave any one they seize in a charge, but this lioness, having left me, went a few yards to roar at my men, returned and stood over me growling, and then bit my arm: I got no bite the [illegible] off as she was occupied in biting the rifle."

The whole of the paper will be published in the Society's Journal No. 4 of Vol. VI. with six permanent photographs from negatives supplied by the author.

The following papers were also read and will appear, in due course, in the Society's publication:—"The Protection of Game in Sind," by W. S. Hexton; "The Butterflies of Travancore," by H. S. Furguson, F. L. S.; "Notes on Cassia grandis and Cassia marginata," by G. M. Woodrow; "Branching Palms and Tree-Ferns," by L. de Niceville; "The Protection of Larvæ," by E. H. Aitken.

Doctor Maconochie proposed a vote of thanks to the authors of the various papers, and the meeting then ended.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 30.

(Before Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons.)

For the investigation of pauperism.

[illegible]—In person. Bhagirthibai vs Hurrichund Ninayok and others.

[illegible]—In person. Mahomedally Vallejee vs Maneckbai and others.

[illegible]—In person, M De G Lobo vs Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Daruwala—J C Cama.

Postponed Long Causes.

[illegible]—Roughton and B—For pauper—Harischandra Wishwanath Joshi vs Bhowan Mahadeo Joshi—Muljee B B.

[illegible]—Little, S, F, and N—Anandrao Dinanath vs The Municipal Commissioner—Crawford and B and Co.

After Criminal Sessions.

[illegible]—Little, S, F, and N—Esmaljee Ebhrahimjee Nuggree vs The Amritsar [illegible] Company—Thakoredas D and C.

[illegible]—Little, S, F, and N—Purmanandas Jeewandas vs [illegible] Sorabjee Daver—Payne, G and S.

[illegible]—Conroy and B—Jewraj Corejee vs Javerbai—Payne, G and S.

[illegible]—[illegible] Shri Mahalaxmibai vs Ramkrishna [illegible] and another—Janardhan and A.

[illegible]—Payne, G and S—Syed Hoossein valad Syed H Ali vs Hajee Miya valad Baloo Miya—Conroy and B.

[illegible]—Payne, G and S—H C Stephens vs Allibhoy Esmailji—Crawford, B and Co.

[illegible]—K J Mantri—For pauper—Hurrichund Bhaoo Survey vs [illegible] Rambha Nagweker—M. H. Khan.

[illegible]—D S Garud—Gootabai vs Nursingdas Bangad and others—Pestonjee B and K.

[illegible]—Payne, G and S—Bhanjee Bhimsee and another vs Soonderabai alias Dhunbai and another—Wadia and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

For Judgment.

[illegible]—Tyabjee and D—Lakhraj Choonilal vs Shamlal Narandas and others—Wadia and G.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

[illegible]—Conroy and B—Damjee Ramjee and others vs Premji [illegible] and another—Bhaishunker and K, and [illegible] Part heard.

[illegible]—[illegible] A—Sorabjee Pestonjee vs Nusserwanjee Pestonjee and another—In person.

Part heard.

[illegible]—Little, S F and N—Chabildas Ramdas vs Tooljabai—Bhaishunker and K.

[illegible]—In person, a pauper—Vuzrabai vs Hora Gulamhoosen [illegible]—M H Khan.

[illegible]—Bhaishunker and K—Kulibhai vs Javerbai and another—Little, S, F and N and C M and M.

[illegible]—In person—Jancobai and others vs Francis Pascoal Fernandes and others—In person.

[illegible]—E Wilkins—Bachoobai vs Cawasjee Cooverjee and others—Nanu and H and Muljee B B.

[illegible]—J C Cama—Albhaital Mansab Furhart &c. vs Thuker [illegible] and others Crawford B and Co.

[illegible]—Little, S, F and N—Hajee Goolam Hajee Soomar vs Hajee Adam Sheck Thakordas D and C.

[illegible]—Crawford B and Co—H A Acworth vs Hajee Futteh Mahomed [illegible]—Thakordas D and C.

[illegible]—Little S F and N—J M Tawish vs Vussunjee Heerjee—Conroy and B.

THE cowboy of Texas is the abomination of "the dude," offending him much by horseplay and gross conduct in the way, it is rumoured, of firing revolvers at his toes in order to make him skip with indignity; but he is sentimental too. A cowboy lately fell a victim to the charms of the *diva* Madame Nordica; and an incident connected with proves that, cunning as the cowboy is in high-riding and cattle matters, he is also cunning in other things. He was cunning in his admiration of the *diva*. She left behind her [illegible] in a Texas concert room, and the [illegible] cowboy undertook to restore them. He devised a plan of seeing the *diva* more than once over this incident, and it was this: he would take only one [illegible] at a time to her. Thus he contrived to see her [illegible]; and when she thanked him he said he was only sorry she was not a centipede—a saying which is beautiful only in a cowboy's meaning of it.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

A PRESENTATION of awards took place at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla, on Thursday afternoon. H. E. the Governor, who was accompanied by Lady Harris, presided, and distributed the awards. Amongst others present were:—Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Mr. George Cotton, Mr. Hurkisondas Narotamdas, Mr. H. A. Acworth, C. S., Mr. J. P. Phythian, C.E., Principal of the Institute, Dr. Collis Barry, Messrs. Trevethick, J. P. Watson, A. Forbes, Lamb, Hugh Monie, A. Benniston, A. McKenzie, G. McKenzie, the Rev. Father Dreckmann, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. F. D. Divecha, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Dr. Balchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Messrs. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, S. S. Bengalee, Jamsetjee Wadia, Amirudin Tyebjee, K. N. Kabrajee, Anandrao M. Sangale, Nanabhoy Sadanand Kale, Sadanand Krishnaji Kale, and Rev. J. E. Abbott.

On the arrival of their Excellencies they were met by Colonel Merewether, Chairman of the Board of the Institute, the Hon. Mr. Nowrojee M. Wadia, honorary secretary, and other members of the Board, and conducted upstairs to the large hall, where the students and visitors interested in the Institute were waiting to receive the Governor.

Colonel Merewether opened the proceedings by reading a statement and asking his Excellency to present the awards. He said:—

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have in the first place to offer to your Excellencies the very best thanks of the Board for your kindness in honouring us with your presence this afternoon. This will, of course, always be a very memorable day in the annals of the Institute as the first occasion of the public presentation of awards to the successful candidates; and its memory will be made brighter by the fact of your Excellencies having been present. If you will permit me, Sir, I will read a short sketch of what we have been able to accomplish since the 10th of April, 1889, when your Excellency's predecessor declared the Institute open, in the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. On that occasion it was stated that provision had been made for the education of 240 individuals, and that it was contemplated to open classes for instruction in the evening of 120 persons. The evening classes were accordingly opened in June, 1889, for the instruction of such as were occupied during the day in workshops or mills. At that time there were 223 students in the day classes from various districts in and out of the Presidency and of all castes and creeds. Of these the following will to-day appear before your Excellency—74 who have passed in the first class, and gained the title of Licentiate of Mechanical Engineering, and 17 the full Tecnological certificate of the second class. Fifteen, too, have gained the title of Licentiate of Textile Manufacture, and three the full technological certificate (in cotton) of the second class. The Board are happy to state that the demand for admission (which from the first was great, but which was then looked upon as only of a temporary character, owing to the novelty of this departure in education) has been kept up during nearly four years the Institute has been at work. It was at one time found that the attendance in the evening classes fell off, but gradually, as the advantages of theoretical instruction came to be more properly understood, a change came about, and we have now in attendance 31 evening students of ages between fifteen and forty-three years. It has been proposed to get together in the hall in which we are now assembled a good library containing books on technological subjects. A beginning has been made, and presents have been received from several English publishers. We have now 146 volumes as the nucleus of what we hope ere long to see a well-equipped library of books on engineering, cotton and other technological subjects. Since its opening the Institute has been visited by a number of distinguished visitors and by many interested in the promotion of technical education; also by a commission appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces and Oudh to investigate the nature of the wants of those provinces in respect of technical education, and to report upon the best way to meet those wants. The last public ceremony was the unveiling, by Lady Reay, on the 27th March, 1890, of the bust of her Majesty; and this was done in the presence of the Prince whose death we now so deeply deplore. The staff has been materially strengthened, and it may be confidently stated that in the branches of engineering and textile manufacture the Institute is able to impart the very best instruction. Coming to the finances, our income and expenditure are about balanced, but on account of want of funds the board are unable to take up any new subject or to give additional instruction. More particularly may be mentioned the urgent wants of the country in the subjects of electrical engineering and plumbing, the present knowledge of which may be considered to be only primitive. The Board are fully alive to the need and the importance of providing electrical engineers and plumbers at moderate salaries, but in this direction they cannot move for want of funds. They hope that your Excellency, who takes so deep an interest in the technical education of this Presidency especially, and of the country in general, will strengthen their hands and thus enable them to carry out the useful work of directing the youths of the country in the development of its arts and manufactures. I wish to be allowed to take this opportunity of thanking the Principal for [illegible] examinations and of other regulations which formed an important part of the work of the Board; and also for the very able and efficient manner in which he has performed his duties as Principal of the Institute. Thanks are also due to the other professors and teachers for the able manner in which they have discharged their several duties. In conclusion, I am anxious to refer to the extremely valuable services rendered, from the very first, by the honorary secretary, the Hon'ble Mr. Nowrojee Wadia, C.I.E., whose efforts for the good of the Institute have been incessant and invaluable. To Mr. George Cotton, who very kindly undertook the duties of honorary secretary during M. Wadia's absence in England last year, the thanks of the Board are also due. I will now ask your Excellency to be so good as to present the awards. The Principal will call up the successful candidates one at a time to receive their certificates.

His Excellency then presented the awards as follows:—

Chhotalal B. Amin, L.M.E., Chunilal M. Amin, Joverbhai L. Amin, L.M.E., Khoorshedcher T. Anklesaria, L. M. E., Gopinath G. Athalye, L.M.E., Vasudeo P. Athavale, Vinayak N. Bapat, L.M.E., Jewandas H. Batheja, L.M.E., Cowasji C. Bhappu, L.M.E., Fakir E. Bharucha, L.M.E., Hoshang S. Bharucha, L.M.E., Jamiatrai D. Bhojvani, L.M.E., Naotamraw T. Bhutt, Rustomjee F. Bottliwalla, L.M.E., Gangadhar H. Chaudhari, L.M.E., Ramchandra R. Chinchore, L.M.E., Amritlal K. Chokshi, L.M.E., Burjorji J. Commissariwalla, L.M.E., Manilal V. Dalal, Jehangir F. Daruvalla, L.M.E., Hormusji F. Dastur, L.M.E., Ganesh N. Deodhar L.T.M., Dayabhai B. Desai, Chhotabhoy R. Desai, L.M.E., Gulabbhai B. Desai Harilal N. Desai Khandoobhai P. Desai, L.M.E., Hari V. Dewal, Shamrao M. Dhotre, L.M.E., Pralhadji K. Dhru, L.M.E., Venishanker G. Dixit, L.T.M., Francis J. D'Silva, Rustomji A. Engineer, L.M.E., Vincent A. Fernandez, L.T.M., Sorabje R. Gandhi, L.M.E., Shivram B. Ganla, Shapurji B. Gazdar, L.T.M., Goondoo N. Gokhale, L.M.E., Jehangir B. Golvala, L.T.M., Dayabhai M. Hanumania, L.T.M., Anant N. Joshi, Shrintivas R. Kalamdani, L.M.E., Wassantrao G. Kamalakar, L.M.E., Shamrao B. Kantak, L.M.E., Maneckshaw B. Kapadia, L.M.E., Muncherjee C. Karaka L.M.E., Nusserwanjee P. Karani, L.M.E., Bhalchandr C. Ketkar, L.M.E., Jethalal G. Kinkhabwalla, L. M. E., Narotamdas G. Kinkhabwalla, L. T. M., Govind V. Kalatkar, L. M. E., Gajannan R. Kothare, L. M. E., Suryanarayan M. Kulkarni, L. M. E., Heramb S. Lagvankar, L. M. E., Nowrojee F. Langrana, L. M. E., Dossabhoy F. Langrana, Sadanand P. Laud, L. T. M., Gopal E. Lele, L. M. E., Gokaldas G. Lala, L. M. E., Diniar P. Madon, Maganlal G. Mall, L. M. E, Nusserwanji M. Marshall, Anant B. Marathe, Dinshaw S. Master, L. M. E., Thakursi M. Mehta, L. M. E., Vithaldass C. Mehta, L. M. E., Dinshaw P. Mistri, L. M. E., Dinshaw D. Mistry, L. M. E., Alexander G. Misquita, L. M. E., Dinshaw P. Motafranna, Rajgopal S. Naidoo, L. M. E., Itchharam P. Naik, L. M. E., Vishnu D. Nata, Furdoonji N. Navsarivala, L. M. E., Pestonji D. Panday, L. M. E., Vadilal M. Palkhivala, L. T. M., Bapoolal P. Parekh, L. M. E., Ranchodlal B. Parekh, L. T. M., Bhailal D. Patel, L. M. E., Hirabhai V. Patel, L. M. E., Motibhai B. Patel, L. M. E., Veribhai W. Patel, L. M. E., Rustam H. Printer, Narhar G. Ranade, L. M. E., Bagannu B. Rautal, L. M. E., Francis Saldanha, L. T. M., Sorabjee P. Saugar, L. M. E., Kaikhosroo M. Shroff, L. M. E., Manockjee N. Shroff, Jehaubax V Sibina, L. M. E., Jamnadas M. Soni, L. M. E., Vinayak A. Talcherker, L. M. E., Isaac A. Talegamker, L. T. M., Mahadeo B. Tambat, L. M. E., Ganpatram D. Thakur, Anant R. Thakur, L. M. E., Maneckji K. Thanewalla, L. M. E. Ganesh B. Tembe, L. M. E., Dinanath N. Trilokekar, L. M. E., Narharram N. Upadhya, L. T. M., Maganlal R. Vaidya, L. T. M., Raghunathji M. Vasi, L. T. M. Sorabjee E. Vatcha, L. M. E., Sadashiv S. Velinkar. L. M. E., Jayashanker V. Vyas, L. M. E.

SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES AND GOLD MEDAL.

Surrosh K. R. Cama, the Nowrozjee Furdoonjee First Scholarship, Rs. 54, for 1891-92; Nowrozjee P. Dhabhlivala, the Dr. H. Cook Prize, Rs. 36, for 1890-91; Meherjibhoy U. Engineer, the Nowrozjee Furdoonjee Fee Prize (Second Session) Rs. 36, for 1890-91; Ardeshir M. Gagrat, the Professor Henry Fawcett Scholarship, Rs. 162, for 1890-91; and the Dwarkadas Vasanji Scholarship, Rs. 108, for 1891-92; Jamsetjee R. Lantin, the Ripon Prize Rs. 54, for Session 1889-90; and the Nowrozjee Furdoonjee Fee Prize (Second Session) Rs. 36, for 1890-91; Verumal H. Malani, L. M. E., the Dr. H. Cook Prize, Rs. 36, for 1889-90; Dinshaw S. Mehnti, the Lord Reay Scholarship, Rs. 108, for 1890-91; and the Nowrozjee Furdoonjee Second Scholarship, Rs. 108, for 1891-92; Sorabjee D. Naigamwala, the Ripon Prize, Rs. 54, for 1890-91; Mowjee K. Porecha, L. M. E., the Dwarkadas Vasanji Scholarship, Rs. 108, for 1890-91; Eduljee C. Patell, the Nowrozjee Furdoonjee Fee Prize (Second Session) Rs. 36, for 1890-91; Rustomji R. Surveyor, the Professor Henry Fawcett Scholarship, Rs. 162, for 1891-92; Vishnu V. Sohoni, L. M. E., the Mechanical Drawing, Prize, Rs. 36, for 1890-91; Sunderrao B. Vaidya, the Lord Reay Scholarship, Rs. 108, for 1891-92; Cursetji N. Vevai, L. M. E., the Lord Reay Gold Medal, Rs. 72, for 1890-91.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ADDRESS.

H. E. the Governor, in addressing the assembly, said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—Among the many interesting functions that I have had to perform since I arrived in Bombay, and among the many more that I hope I may have to perform before I go away, I do not think I have had, or shall have, one more interesting to perform than the present, because it marks another step in the efforts of Government and those of public benefactors who help Government in these worthy objects. It marks another step in our efforts to obtain employment for the young men of this country in some other direction than that of the clerical line, and I do think, looking back as I can from an official position, at the difficulties that must have presented themselves to my predecessor when he first contemplated the establishment of this Institute in commemoration incidentally of the Jubilee year of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, in whose grief we have so heartily joined, that he must have had to face, are readily recognised by myself. And I do say it is most highly to Lord Reay's credit that he should with success have overcome the difficulties he undoubtedly had to meet and should have established this Institute on the firm basis it now finds itself on. But I am sure he, more than any one else, would be the first to acknowledge to what a great extent he owed his success to that public benefactor of Bombay, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit—(applause)—and it must be to his (Sir Dinshaw's) kindly heart as he sits here to-day a source of much congratulation to see these young men, who have completed the first course that this Institute teaches, come up and recognise how largely he has contributed to the capacity we hope they now have of earning their own livelihood. It was not a novel idea on the part of my predecessor that it was necessary to find some other openings than merely a literary education for the young men of this country. It must have been anxiously present to the minds of many wise men who have helped in the administration of India who could not help but seeing that there was arising a large and increasing class of young men who sooner or later demand employment of some kind. I say it had been present to their mind for a long time that it was necessary to strike out a new line of education—a comparatively new line in this country for these young people, and the establishment of our College at Poona and this Institute here are proofs that those thoughts, those ideas, those apprehensions had their effect on the determination of those wise men to in some way or other push forward what they saw was a necessity, and what we ourselves see here to-day is the result. But there is another aspect in which to look at what institutions of this kind are doing. The British *Raj* is not unfrequently charged with not having done its duty by the people of this country by administering it selfishly. Well, I am not going to argue that point, but at any rate I do not think that accusation will stand in regard to the establishment of those institutes for technical education, because if we look a little ahead in the present day and if we may hope—and I think it is only reasonable we should hope—that some of those young men who are passing through the Deccan College of Science and the Technical Institute here will raise themselves to the higher works of their profession, it must mean in time that they will absorb those appointments about factories, in connection with manufactures, about railways, and generally in connection with manual work, and the management of manual work, which up to now have been largely held by Europeans. (Applause.) I see no reason at all if they are capable of doing as well as Europeans have done, why we should grudge them the advantage that has been given them. (Applause.) But I am bound to give those who aspire to this class of employment one word of warning, and I am not speaking without my host when I do so. I give it from the experience I have acquired in this country from my official position. If they want to succeed in this line of employments they must be prepared to go where work is ready for them, whether it is in their own neighbourhood or whether it is outside their own Province. It will not do for a man who is a Konkani to say he cannot work in the Deccan, or for a Deccan, to say he cannot live in Sind; he must be prepared to go where there is work. You may depend upon this, we, English would not have been in this country if we thought we could not work in it. (Applause.) Therefore, I hope these young men, who have passed here to-day, will, when they get the opportunity of employment offered them, take it, and I am perfectly sure, to use a well-known English expression, that if they put their backs into the work as well as use those intellectual faculties of which they are possessed, there is no reason why they should not rise to the very highest walks of the profession they have entered. Colonel Merewether has alluded to the difficulties this Institute has to put up with in the way of a want of funds. The original idea was that it should aim at doing what the City and Guilds of London Institute does, and how far short it at present falls of what that Institute is able to do, I believe, may be gathered from the fact that on page nine of the prospectus of the City and Guilds of London Institute, it is stated that that Institute is prepared to examine in thirty-two different subjects, whereas at present the Victoria Technical Jubilee Institute only aims at examining in two, but it hopes very shortly to add two more to the present number. Well, everything must have a beginning we know, but it is reasonable that we should aspire to do more, and I think also it is reasonable that we should leave no effort untried to get those funds which are necessary before the Institute can extend itself as it hopes to do some day. Only the other day at Poona I had the pleasure of laying the foundation-stone of the Fergusson College—(applause)—and I then took the opportunity to point out what Government had been doing as regards pecuniary contributions towards education during the last ten years, and I was able to show that the increase had been very large indeed from all quarters and from Local Boards, from Municipalities as well as from Government, and I took the liberty of saying that I was prepared to allow whatever we had done to be compared with what had been done by any other Province in India, and I should not be afraid of the comparison. That read by any reasonable people must mean this: That Government every penny it can [illegible] and has been spending for education of different kinds, and that policy will continue to be pursued during my tenure of office; but our means, like those of every Government, are of course limited from the number of things we have to do, and the number of provisions we have to make, and we are obliged as regards educational contributions to cut our coat according to the cloth at our disposal. If we can continue the increased subscription which we have given to this Institute during the last one or two years we shall be only too glad to do so; if we cannot do so it is not our fault. I think, however, there are other directions in which it is possible that we may be able to obtain help. I notice that of the hundred and nineteen young men to whom I have just presented certificates, for at any rate of the number of young men who are at present being educated here—and I suppose one-third or one-fourth of them go out annually—there are no fewer than twenty-three who come from Native States or other Provinces outside of Bombay. That of course means that Bombay is providing this extremely useful Institute for citizens of other places outside it, and I think this is an opportunity for me to publicly call attention to the fact and suggest that it is only reasonable for us to think that a useful institution of this kind should not have to depend solely upon the contributions of the Municipality of Bombay and the Government of Bombay, but that those Native States, whose subjects take advantage of this Institute should, in some way, however small, help to maintain it. (Hear, hear, and applause.) I hope the public notice I have taken of this matter may fall upon good ground. You may have noticed in the speech which his Excellency the Viceroy made at the Convocation in Calcutta the other day, that he drew attention to the dangers that attended young men collected together in large numbers in a great city like Calcutta or Bombay, without the advantages of that home influence which many of our English colleges and schools do possess. It seems to me that this is a danger which affects this Institute as it does other institutions of a parallel character in this and other large cities, and knowing how many benevolent, charitable, generous people there are in Bombay, I do suggest that if they are ever looking for a direction in which to add to the many charitable bequests that Bombay has the advantage of, they could not turn their attention to a better one than the provision of buildings, attached if possible to Educational Institutes such as this, in which there would be some chance of these young men finding something like that home life in which we believe so greatly in England, which would in all probability have some effect in detracting them from the pursuasive influence of those dangers which inevitably surround young men in great cities of this kind, and would possibly save one here and there from entangling himself in those meshes which possibly and unhappily may prevent in his after life that very expansion of his limbs and intellect which we all desire he may be able so freely to use. (Applause.) Now, ladies and gentlemen, I need only refer very shortly to the report that Colonel Merewether has read, and I think it is perfectly clear from that and the reports of the examiners which I have gone through, that a thoroughly sound system of education is being pursued here, and we may fairly thank Mr. Phythian and those under him for the care they have shown in carrying out the onerous task that has been imposed on them. (Applause.) We must sincerely hope too that that most important corollary to education such as this, namely, the employment at which they have been aiming, may be found very speedily by the young men who have crossed this platfrom to-day, and that that employment may turn up at once and with lucrative terms. (Applause.) I am sure that if these young men find that there is employment waiting outside the walls of this institute for them—and certainly our experience with regard to the Veterinary College has been that as the supply has been created, the demand has grown up—we may be perfectly certain that the success of this Institute is assured. This is undoubtedly an anxious moment. We have got to see the practical results of these four years of labour and hard work. We believe from the reports of the examiners and from the care we know their instructors have given them, that these young men are worthy of employment. Now the anxious question is, is that employment waiting for them, and if it is, we hope and may fairly hope that it is, we may be perfectly certain that the demand for education of this kind will increase. Then will come this serious consideration. The increase of pupils will almost inevitably mean an increase of Professors and lecturers, and then will come the serious consideration of where are the funds to come from to meet the additional expense. I hope the suggestion I have made to-day may result in the establishment of a fund for the sustentation of this Institute, so if the contributions do not go as far as that, at any rate the number of exhibitions may be increased, and in that way no heavy increase of expenditure need fall upon those bodies which already contributed to the utmost extent of their power. These are the anxious thoughts that occur to me at this moment but I sincerely hope in another year when I suppose another batch of young men will come up for examination, our anxieties may be allayed, and we may find as a matter of experience that there is a possibility for these young men so long as they are well behaved for getting employments. In conclusion I am sure I may, on behalf of all of you, congratulate the young men on the success in their examinations and wish them heartily every success in their future life. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner, in moving a vote of thanks to H. E. Lord and Lady Harris, said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am suddenly and somewhat unexpectedly, and even unkindly called upon to propose a vote of thanks to his Excellency for his speech, and to both their Excellencies for their presence here to-day. (Applause.) I say I have been called upon unkindly, because the duty, although an agreeable one is somewhat onerous. I should have liked to have known that I had to discharge this duty, so that I might have been prepared for it. It is most kind of her Excellency to have taken the trouble to come down here at this early hour, especially as I learn with sorrow and regret, although I am not surprised that their Excellencies' carriage was detained at Clerke Road level-crossing, and they enjoyed the advantages of a Bombay sun at four o'clock in the afternoon, for some minutes. I see a high officer of the G. I. P. Railway present, and I would remark to him, that such a proceeding was to my mind, unconstitutional and almost treasonable, and I do trust that the G. I. P. Railway will lay to heart this exceedingly untoward event, for their Excellencies' presence here has been attended with very real inconvenience. But I will not dwell upon that. You are all anxious to express through my mouth or the mouth of any one who may propose it, this vote of thanks to his Excellency for his exceedingly interesting address. (Applause.) We all must share his hopes that this Institute will not in the future be embarrassed by want of funds. The Municipality propose, at any rate that part of the Municipality which is represented by the Standing Committee, to increase their contribution in the coming year by Rs. 5,000—(applause)—but it is premature to cheer at present, for that part of the Budget has not yet been passed by the Corporation. (Laughter.) I have in my eye a member of the Corporation, who has an amendment on the paper to reduce that amount. (Laughter.) He is present here to-day, and I cannot but feel that after what he has heard, that amendment is likely to be withdrawn—(hear, hear)—and he will agree with me that the Budget should be allowed to pass intact as it was sent up by the Standing Committee. (Renewed applause.) I wish with my whole heart that the Municipality could see that way to do more; and I hope in the future they will, (Hear, hear, and applause.) It, however, seems to me, that as finances stand at present, their contribution is a fairly liberal one, but as a knowledge of the advantages of this Institute grows, and as we have opportunities of appreciating the value of the technical labour which it turns out, so will the rate-payers of this city, and the Corporation who are their representatives, be more and more ready in the future, year by year, to contribute liberally from their funds, towards the support of that Institution. With these words I will ask you to join me in heartily expressing your thanks to Lord and Lady Harris for their kind presence here to-day. (Loud applause.)

Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., seconded the motion, which was carried with enthusiasm.

His Excellency the Governor, in reply, said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—If you will allow me, I do not think Mr. Acworth selected a very happy illustration of the advantages of technical education when he referred to the level-crossing incident—(laughter)—because I happened at home to live in the neighbourhood of a town where the railway station was so situated that I could only reach it by a level-crossing; and my experience of the advance of education is that whereas before automatic looking gates were invented, I could always induce the porter to open the gates, and allow me to cross the line when I wanted to, of course at my own risk. Now, it is perfectly impossible for me to cross the line except at the will of the pointsman in the box, half a mile away. (Laughter.) I cannot help thinking that some disadvantage presents itself, and occasional circumstances do arise, that make us think education is advancing almost too rapidly for us. I am extremely obliged to you for the vote of thanks you have been good enough to pass, and before I sit down I would like to add that I feel I have not named all those who have helped to make this Institution a success, but I hope they will believe that we all who are interested in it, are most grateful to them for the help given to it, in various ways, and the fact of my not having mentioned them by name does not arise from forgetfulness of their good deeds. (Loud applause.)

The assembly then dispersed.

"GUZERAT CUP" PIG-STICKING MEET, 1892.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.—Colonel Hancock. Mr. W. H. White, C.E. and Mr. C. W. Waddington, *Hony. Secy.*

1. The Meet will be held the second-week in March to include the Holi Holidays in the Ahmedabad country. Date and place will be more precisely notified later.

2. The following cups are offered for competition:—

(a). "The Guzerat Cup," value Rs. 1,000, subscribed for by residents of Guzerat.

(b). "The Salmon Challenge Cup," value about Rs. 850.

(c). A Cup, value Rs. 250, presented outright to the winner of the "Salmon Challenge Cup" by a few sportsmen residing outside Guzerat.

The winner of the Salmon Challenge Cup" is entitled to have his name in scribed on it and to hold it for one year at the end of which he must return it to the honorary secretary. It is not to be taken out of India.

The above are for pigsticking competitions. There will also be:—

(d). A cup, value Rs. 250, for a Point to Point Race over about 3 miles of fair hunting country, open to gentlemen actually taking part in the Guzerat Cup Competition mounted on horses which have been ridden [illegible] competitors start.

3. For (a), any class of horse may be ridden. For (b) and (c), competitors must ride ponies 13-3 and under. All ponies, except those holding W. I. T. C. certificates to be brought up for measurement at the camp at an hour which will be duly notified. No allowance for shoes.

4. Entries for the "Guzerat" and "Salmon" Cups respectively:—

Rs. 15 and Rs. 5, up to 15th February.

Rs. 25 and Rs. 7-8 up to 1st March. For the Poin to Point Race. Post Entries Rs. 15. Non-starters pay full forfeit. Gentlemen entering for the "Guzerat Cup" should state whether they wish to take *one or two chances* (See Rule III). Entries will not be in time unless they *reach the address of the Honorary Secretary* by the date named. The Committee reserve the discretion of accepting entries up to the time of drawing on, special grounds and on payment of a special fine or otherwise.

5. Rs. 30 in the "Guzerat Cup" and Rs. 15 in the "Salmon" competition will probably be awarded for each first spear taken; but the exact amounts will be fixed hereafter and are liable to reduction in heats of less than four.

6. Gentlemen must bring their own sleeping tents and kit. Mess tents will be found; also messing of every description including ice, and liquor at moderate fixed rates under similar arrangements to last year's.

7. Liberal [concessions are made by the Railway companies for the conveyance of competitors and their horses at specially reduced rates.

8. Copies of the prospectus and any further particulars may be had on application to the honorary secretary, Ahmedabad.

THE domesticity of the Kendals has been the subject of the usual number of jokes during their present tour in the United States. Among the jottings on this theme is the testimony borne by an English friend of theirs, that Mrs. Kendal once informed him that their entire life was one of mutual consideration and dread of hurting each other's feelings. "As an instance of this amiable unselfishness, she said that they had been married two years before discovering that they were equally fond of onions."

SUPPOSE yourself the happy possessor of two millions of money. What would you do with it? Would you follow Mr. Paling's noble deed and build a sanatarium for the sick? or would you follow the lead of "Jubilee" Benson and play it up, and finish in a continental gaol? Fancy what could you do with two millions, you could visit and view the sights of the old and new worlds, you could keep a splendid establishment, have scores of servants at your back and call, you could keep your horses and your hounds, your guns, your yachts, your town and country houses, you could hunt, fish and travel and live a life of continual pleasure—Oh! that "if" it always creeps in—if you had good health, and if you had bad health and could not enjoy your great possessions, what good would all the money and riches in the terrestrial would be worth to you? good health is the great desideratum—*preserve it while you have it* for it may be lost for ever if you neglect it. While on this subject we want a few serious words with you. Every man and woman is the centre of the world to himself, therefore look after yourself and those belonging to you, preserve your strength and take note of the small particulars of daily life. Wetwan to impress this particularly upon you—you, reader—we are addressing you personally—take care of the small, signs of constitutional disturbance, don't neglect a simple headache because it is so general, such pains cannot be in a healthy organism, physical disturbance cannot be where all organs are performing their functions with clock work exactitude. Like a small spark spreading into a great conflagration, disease begins in a little way, so little that its first onslaught is frequently unnoticed, but it gradually extends, until too late. Take good advice, attack the first signs by a vigorous treatment with Clements Tonic, which so renovates and fertilises the blood, that it will quickly restore the impaired power of any organ or tissue. Clements Tonic is a scientific combination. Its therapeutic effects are proved. That it will allay and prevent disease is beyond all doubt, the praise bestowed on it over the signatures of the highest and most influential people in the land, will convince the most sceptical. Mr. F. Bagnell, Ravenhurst, Marrickville, N.S.W., writes us: "Dear Sir,—Allow me to add my testimony to the many endorsements you have already received, proving the excellence of Clements Tonic. My wife has been suffering for the past two years from weakness and debility, and has tried many treatments without result, she, as a last resort commenced the use of Clements Tonic, and I am thankful to say the effect has been most gratifying, and I am firmly persuaded that it is a complete restoration of perfect health." A G. Taylor, Esq., M.L.A., writes:—"Parliament House," Sydney, November 13th, '90.—I have much pleasure in testifying to the benefits I have derived from the use of Clements Tonic, during a severe attack of dyspepsia and indigestion. It is a pleasent, palatable and effective remedy and should be used by every family. I shall always keep it by me in future.—A. G. TAYLOR." Another well-known man writes:—"I have great pleasure in testifying to the merits and efficacy of Clements Tonic. Having been afflicted with extreme nervous debility and languor during the last 2 years, with weary and languid feelings in a morning, so much so that whilst dressing I should have to drop into a chair, eventually I commenced the use of Clements Tonic and am now restored to perfect health and vigor and would recommend it to all so afflicted.—JAMES LEONARD, Renwick-street, Birkenhead, N.S.W." Send for full particulars to F. M. CLEMENTS, Newtown, N.S.W.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS.

THE thirteenth ordinary general meeting of the members of His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, Limited, was held last month, at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, General Sir Richard John Meade, K.C.S.I. and C.I.E. (the Chairman), presiding.

As stated in the directors' report, ten more engines have been sent out to India, five at least of which are, we hope, now on the line, and the remainder will shortly be so; so that the line is now well equipped for all present traffic requirements. I may here refer to the new locomotive workshop necessary to keep this rolling-stock in repair. Through the assistance of our consulting engineer, Sir Alexander Rendel, we obtained the special services of the locomotive superintendent of the East Indian Railway, Mr. A. W. Rendell, one of the most experienced officers in India in railway locomotive matters, to revise the designs and estimates of the workshops, and to lay them out on the site that, after much difficulty, we had secured for their location. The result of Mr. Rendell's action, in association with our own officers, has been that the estimated cost has been reduced from a sum of between eleven and twelve lacs of rupees to less than nine lacs, the accommodation provided for being ample for our present rolling stock requirements. Turning now to the revenue account, when I had the pleasure of meeting you in June last, I stated that our agent estimated, for the half-year to 30th June, gross earnings of Rs. 14,00,000, and that we hoped our working expenses would not exceed those of the corresponding half of 1890. Well, you will perceive from the revenue account that we have realized somewhat less than Rs. 14,00,000, the falling off being in the coaching traffic. We carried more passengers, as stated in the report, but they made shorter journeys, and our agent explains this, partly by the fact that business was less active and merchants had less occasion to travel, and partly because he thinks it may be possible that owing to the opening of the Guntakul-Gunter Railway, passengers who came round formerly by Wadi, may have found their way *via* Bezwada to stations on the Eastern part of our line. We do not, however, attach much importance to the falling off, as we believe it will not be permanent. The fact is that the country through which our railway passes, is in parts very sparsely populated, but, as the Government of H.H. The Nizam has recently introduced a land settlement for fifteen years in Telingana, which is traversed by the eastern section of our line, we may look for a gradual improvement in this respect. Some of our neighbours, the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways, have reduced their passenger fares to even a lower point than ours, and with good results. We have carefully considered this matter, but have come to the conclusion that sparseness of population, and not high fares, is the cause of our passenger traffic not increasing so rapidly as we could wish; and when I tell you that we carry a passenger six miles for a fraction over a penny, you will agree, I think, that the maintenance of high fares is not a charge which can be made against us. At the same time we are quite ready to consider the question of adopting a lower rate, whenever we feel that it will bring us a larger traffic. As regards our goods traffic we have much the same story to tell you as we have had during the two preceding half-years. The crops in Hyderabad were good in 1889 and 1890, but were bad in the Madras Presidency, both North and South, and great scarcity prevailed. There were consequently no imports of rice from the eastward to Hyderabad, and, as stated in the report, we have lost considerable revenue from that source. On the other hand, there was substantial increase in the export of linseed, til seed, and castor seed from our own stations. Although the accounts do not disclose any large increase in our earnings, yet, on the whole, the working of the line has been creditable to our officers in India. As regards goods traffic, our average earning has been reduced to 7·20 pies per ton mile, but we have at the same time been able to bring down our charges for moving this ton mile to the lowest point we have yet touched. Our agent, of course, can do his best to foster traffic, but he cannot compel it, and the result of a scrutiny of our half-year's accounts has been to convince us that Mr. Pendlebury and his officers have done as well, having regard to the conditions of traffic with which they had to deal, as could have been expected. I stated at a former meeting that a broad-gauge line is being constructed by the Government of India from Bezwada to the port of Coconada and northwards. There are also projects on foot for making a short length of railway from Bezwada through the fertile country which lies between it and Masulipatam. The works on the bridge over the Kistna River are, we understand, being pushed on, so that we may reasonably hope from these sources, as well as from the natural increases on our own line, gradually to improve the volume of our traffic. As regards the current half-year, now near its close, we have done much better than in the second half of 1890. Our earnings up to 12th December were 12,11,321, and will probably touch Rs. 13,50,000 for the full half-year, as against Rs. 11,93,000 in the second half of 1890. As the second half-year is known as the "lean" half, this may be regarded as fairly satisfactory.

RUSSIAN VIEW OF THE GILGIT FRONTIER.

THE following are translations of articles in the *Moscow Viedemosti*:—"The Viceroy of India recently remarked with a self-satisfied air that during the course of the present year (1891) the Government of India had only been compelled into three insignificant wars, and that it was not possible to avoid anyone of them. Without discussing the question whether it was possible or not to avoid these wars, we are informed that it has been found necessary to wage yet a fourth, which it would undoubtedly have been possible to avoid had it been so wished. The incident took place near Gilgit, the military post which formerly belonged to independent Kashmir, but which has recently been seized by the English, who have turned even the Maharaja of Kashmir into their submissive vassal. The cause of the war is insignificant. The English in India are consequential and intractable, and employ every possible means to extend their influence with regard to independent tribes and petty Governments. Their favourite way of carrying out these ends is the construction of military roads. In the present instance the English have begun one through the country belonging to the independent tribes of Hunza and Nagar, which lies to the north of Gilgit. These tribes, knowing well the meaning of this construction, assembled with the intention of maintaining their independence. The English informed them that such a gathering denoted hostility. The English having assembled a sufficient force in Gilgit attacked the enemy on the 2nd December, in their fort on the river Hunza. The natives made a desparate resistance, but were unable to stand against modern fire arms and disciplined troops. The fort was carried after an obstinate fight in which the natives suffered heavy loss. On the side of the English, Colonel Durand, Captain Aylmer, and Lieutenant Badcock were badly wounded, three sepoys killed, and twenty-one wounded. On the following day, 3rd December, there was another attack in which Lieutenant Horton and seven sepoys were wounded."

Another article is as follows:—"In endeavouring to justify the recent war with the tribes who live to the north of Kashmir the correspondent of the *Times* remarks that these tribes of Hunza and Nagar are pure robbers and were a plague to the surrounding inhabitants. Besides they endeavoured to interrupt the construction of the military road which it was necessary to make in the interests of war. But there is yet another cause, which is far more important. These tribes were at enmity in their relations with British influence, and displayed an inclination to be friendly to Russia. A worse crime it is, of course, difficult to imagine! And for this reason it was imperative that England should maintain her prestige and punish such heinous offenders. The whole tract of country belonging to the hitherto independent tribes of Hunza and Nagar will be henceforth annexed to the British posse ssions, or to speak more correctly will be placed under British influence."

A SCENE of a unique character was witnessed on Liverpool 'Change on Monday, 4th inst., and caused considerable commotion among the assembled brokers and merchants. A tall, well-dressed lady, apparently about thirty-five years of age, said to be Miss Wiedemann, the plaintiff in the recent Walpole breach of promise case, stationed herself on the Flags under the western front, near the Exchange newsroom, and commenced selling some books or pamphlets which she carried in a large portfolio. She charged five shillings for each volume, and it was understood that they contained a history of herself and of the moving incidents connected with her *causa celebre.* Several gentlemen made purchases, and one well-known frequenter of the Flags bought four books from her. Her proceedings attracted the attention of the authorities, and an official of the Exchange Company went up to her and requested her to leave, explaining that she was infringing the bye-laws in carrying on such traffic. Miss Wiedemann, who, it should be stated, had been selling her books in the vicinity on the previous Saturday, readily obeyed the mandate, and lost no time in quitting the place where merchants most do congregate, intimating with charming candour her complete ignorance of the rules which governed the Flags. The incident produced unwonted interest, and was the leading topic of conversation throughout the day.

THE sale of the principal type-foundries of America to the English syndicate for the formation of a trust has been confirmed by Mr. Laurence S. Mott, who arranged the matter. The foundries will be managed by the late owners who take the common stock in part payment. The company will be chartered in New Jersey with a capital of 20,000,000 dols. The principal object it is proposed to secure is economy in production. The new arrangement will not raise prices.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

ELLEN TERRY'S "KATHERINE" DRESSES.

HERE is a description of two of the handsomest dresses to be worn by Miss Ellen Terry as Queen Katherine. One—the quieter of the two—is of amethyst brocade of extraordinary richness, which is fashioned into a pointed bodice, whence it falls in a long train trimmed with brown fox-fur. A *jupe* of bronze satin peeps out in front, and a golden girdle encrusted with jewels surrounds the waist, and falls in long tasselled ends to the feet. A more superb costume is made of cloth of steel, upon which are strewn great gold roses. This dress—as though it were not grand enough in its glittering sheen of precious metals, opens over a petticoat of green velvet, upon which exquisite lillies and roses in turquoise blue and pink are appliqued. The same costly needlework—executed, by the way, at the Chiswick School of Embroidery—forms the sleeves. These are hanging over-sleeves of fur which have an affect of great picturesqueness; ruffles of fine old lace at the wrists, &c., and a profusion of jewels everywhere, including a valuable antique paste brooch given to Miss Terry by her venerable friend Mrs. Chippendale. Mrs. Comyns Carr designed these dresses, and a dressmaker who is at once an artist and the wife of an artist, Mrs. Nettleship has executed them. But the most important item of all is the coif. This curious old piece of headgear is half-cap, half-bonnet. It is pointed in front and comes well over the ears, and is made entirely of gold and pearls. The only objection to it is that it does not go well with a fringe; but as fringes are going out, it is quite possible that the Queen Katherine coif may become as much the rage as was the Ravenswood hat. Pretty Miss Violet Vanbrugh who is to play Anne Bullen, holds that the amorous monarch could never have taken a fancy to her with her auburn locks hidden away under such a covering, but the spectators will probably be of another opinion.

THE AMERICAN WOMAN.

What is the one thing in America that strikes an Englishman as most unlike what he finds at home? According to the Duke of Marlborough it is the American woman. She has a natural quickness for appreciating the characters of the men around her, and she takes infinitely more trouble, and in some respects greater interest all round than the English woman displays. Maternity does not seem to crush everything else out of them as it does with all classes in England. The bright cheery girl remains the gay, carefully-dressed married woman who is always trying to show herself off quietly to the best advantage; and she understands the art perfectly, among all classes of the people. In middle age and even later in life she seems to preserve a perenial interest in everything around her; she does not grow old mentally as so many Englishwomen do. The tendency to nagging and gossip-mongering of an illnatured character, moreover, seems rarer in that country. The Duke of Marlborough, in drawing this portrait of the American woman, suggests that the climate has something to do with these differences of disposition; but then the American man is under the same "skiey influences." Yet he, we are told, so far as Club life is an indication, is pretty much like the same sort of person we should expect to find in England.

ENGLISH *vs.* FRENCH MODISTES.

The umbrella skirt is one of those modes that may be an entire success or a great failure—dependent entirely on the skill of the modiste. At the Royal Academy there were quite as many attempts at the production of a good cloth, tweed, or serge skirt as there were successful achievements. The faith in tailor-made dresses is not a little shaken by some of the costumes made by even good firms. It is impossible to ignore the reaction, carefully quickened by the Parisian modistes, against English tailor-made costumes. For this the tailors have themselves to blame in not trying to adapt their skill to the new modes. It is impossible to shake a tailor's faith in the influence he thinks he exercises over a lady customer. He looks upon her as a confiding being who will accept exactly what he gives her without a question, be ecstatic over the dress or mantle, no matter how ugly, and pay the bill uncomplaining. He makes up his mind what he will give her, its form and fashion, and from this determination he will not flinch. The bodice-seams in some tailor-dresses are so arranged as to add at least two inches to the appearance of bulk at the waist. The tailor hardens his heart against these vanities, eschews all trimmings but braids, and assures the victim that Lady So-and-So has worn what he recommends—probably she did two years ago—and therefore there must be no fault finding. Some of the sales of surplus stocks at the west-end tailors now going on will exemplify these criticisms—dress and jackets altogether *passe* in modes. Not a tailor-dress was seen at any of the recent very smart weddings—all were French in grace and elegance.

THE HOME OF THE GIRL GRADUATE.

The pretty and comfortable home of the "sweet girl-graduate" in London, at College Hall, Byng Place, has just issued its report for the previous year. Forty students have availed themselves of its convenience; and of these twenty have aimed at being doctoresses and scientists, eleven have pursued the more æsthetic but not less laborious path of art and the rest may be classed as miscellaneous students at University College. Rukhmabai—the Mrs. Jackson of India—continues her studies in medicine; and another pioneer from India, a Parsee from Bombay, is similarly qualifying herself. One of the students Miss Brodrick spent four months in Egypt last year and there and since her return has been an ardent student of Egyptology. This should gladden the heart of Miss Amelia Edwards. The girl students of College Hall are made wonderfully comfortable at a moderate cost. They have each their own rooms where they may lounge at ease or study at will and essentially feminine festivity—afternoon tea; for not even these budding scientists have power to withstand its charms.

"ADAPTED" HATS.

"Adapted" hats are about as inartistic as "adapted" plays. We have seen the beefeater tortured into a monstrosity; the sailor deprived of the simplicity that constitutes its primal charm and freakishly varied to suit the Philistines of fashion; the homely Tom o' Shanter of Scotland has lost all its meaning when translated into silk and velvet; and the latest theft, the Scottish Glengarry cap. In its original device, set jauntly sideways on the heads, with a blackcock's wing, and a thistle or pebble brooch, it is the very essence of the heather-covered hills and the moors in August. But, as Regent Street knows it, encircled with sable and clasped with jewels, it is like a sturdy prisoner in gilded chains; and the sooner it is let loose from them and restored to its ancient and picturesque form the better.

PRETTY DECORATIVE DEVICES.

At a Christmas entertainment given at St. Louis U.S.A., the large mirror in the music room was screened with a deep cornice of holly with berries forming a resting-place for a covey of scarlet birds which hovered above the holly, and were reflected in the mirror. The fireplace beneath was banked with southren pines and holly pink-shaded fairy lamps glimmering through them. In the dining room similar Christmas devices were carried out. Bells were hung from the chandelier, which was veiled with long sprays of smilax, on which rested a flight of scarlet birds. On the table itself the fairy lights were all shaded with pink silk in the form of tulips. Pink roses were the flowers used in the centre sprays of holly being arranged in the folds of the pink silk table Cover.

"PLANCHETTE," A GAME FOR LADIES.

One of the best of buyable games is "Planchette," from its element of mystery. I was shown one recently at Cremer's. It is a heart-shaped piece of thin wood, on two tiny pentagraph wheels, and the pencil for third leg. You place the toy on a sheet of paper, and two persons lay their fingers lightly upon it. Some one asks a question; and "Planchette," after running about the paper for a time, writes an answer. Some years ago I was at a Planchette seance, when a girl who was desperately anxious for the holy estate, asked, "Shall I be married"? "No," wrote the oracle. "Stupid thing, I'll try again," said she, and repeated the question twice, but each time received the same answer, much to her disgust, though she expressed her utter disbelief in the prophecy. However, a "spin" she remains to this day.

A WARNING TO YOUNG LADIES.

Mr. John White has been unveiling palmistry in the *Gentlewoman*, claiming for the "science" that it is "an unerring and intelligible guide to the future fame and character of all." Assuming such to be the case, every young lady should know that if the lines of her best Young man's hand do not form a "written capital M," he should be promptly *congéd* as wanting in moral principles. The top line crossing the hand represents the heart, the next one beneath it the head, the line from the wrist to the second finger shows the fate and that encircling the thumb base length of life. Breaks on the heart line in a female hand mean love disappointments. Little crosses in the palm mean money, worries across at the root of the first finger marriage.

MENU CARDS.

Menu cards are both novel and pretty this season The little French double-panelled screens with dainty little figures in Louis XIV. Court dress are charming; and very quaint are some menus on thick parchment with rough edges, on which are embossed old antique German emblems and signs in red, black, and gold. The very newest thing is a tab of yellow leather with correct edge-stitching and gold lettering.

GLOVE CLEANING.

A very useful industry is that projected by a woman of ingenuity. She is going to have a little depot in a central West End street, where gloves can be mended (neatly and beautifully) *while you wait*. She also undertakes, for the benefit of people who want evening dresses in a hurry or who do not want to spend a ruinous amount in the making of a dress whose stuff is comparatively inexpensive, to drape, by the aid of needle and pins, these at her depot on the owner. All sorts of styles—Greek, Empire, etc.—can be done for a moderate sum. She will also be ready, for a modest fee, to advise on all matters of dress. She will, in fact, be the editor of an "answers to correspondents" column galvanized into vitality.

MRS. OSBORNE.

Vanity Fair says:—The latest news of Mrs. Osborne is that her health has quite broken down under the strain of the last few months. Her sister accompanied her abroad. No one seems to know who is responsible for the warrant of arrest. Major and Mrs. Hargreave are behaving with magnanimity in the matter. As for Captain Osborne, he remains devoted to his wife, and whatever suffering may be in store for her will be fully shared by him. He is on leave just now, and should he be unable to return to his regiment, it is probable that he will get an appointment abroad, most likely in Egypt.

THE feature of the musical Conference on the 7th inst. at Newcastle was a paper read by Mr. George Riseley, the well-known Bristol musician, who is organist of the Cathedral, on "The Progress and Development of Local Orchestras in Great Britain." He propounded a new scheme—the establishment of church orchestras, on the same footing as church choirs. He thought the time was ripe for the plan to become practicable, and supported it on the ground that they read in Scripture of all sorts of instruments being used in the praise of God. In the discussion that followed, Mr. Ebenezer Prout supported "Development." Mr. W. H. Cumming dissented, and said that the introduction of oratorios into churches and cathedrals would not be to the promotion of musical art, but quito the contrary, because they generally found high-class music mutilated for the convenience of the service. The discussion was adjourned.

LITERARY, DRAMATIC, AND MUSICAL.

THE AUTHORSHIP OF "HENRY VIII."

IT is probable that a part at least of the manuscript of the piece shared in the burning of the Globe Theatre in Bankside in 1613, and this has been the starting point of a judgment, which has since become critical as well as circumstantial, and which is to the effect that Shakespeare had no part in the authorship. Mr. William Aldis Wright, in his admirable introduction to the play, inclines to this opinion, in spite of Emerson's belief that the coronation scene is as good as our poet's very autograph. Some are for Fletcher and Shakespeare, in a kind of botching collaboration; others for Fletcher and Massinger. The critic who brought Fletcher into the controversy was set upon his track by a casual remark of Lord Tennyson to the effect that many passages were much in the manner of that dramatist. He then subjected the work to a thorough examination, which was sufficient to convince him that at least two different hands, had been employed in the composition. The internal evidence of style, as against Shakespeare's authorship, is to be found in the use of certain words which the poet never employed elsewhere. It is certainly odd to find anyone in that age—or, indeed, in any other—asking that a witness may be brought "viva voce" to the face of the person he accuses. It would be still more odd to find Shakespeare carrying his "modernity" so far as to write "He bores me with some trick," if the word were to be construed in the non-natural sense of the modern dictionaries of slang. The strongest evidence seems to lie in a certain weakness of the play as a piece of construction. In its chronology it flies all over the period. It begins in 1521, soon after the meeting of Henry and Francis on the Field of the Cloth of Gold; it ends in 1544 or 1545; and it halts on the way at other dates, many years apart—sometimes in the course of the same act. That this would not be absolutely decisive, as against some authors, is proved by the practice of modern playwrights. That it need not be absolutely decisive, as against Shakespeare, is proved by the fact that—at one period of his life, at least—he was not too proud to adapt other men's work for the stage.

THE FIRST NIGHT OF HENRY VIII.

As the curtain fell upon the King's final speech bidding all present to make holiday in celebration of the christening of the infant Princess Elizabeth, there were loud huzzas and repeated calls for Mr. Irving and Miss Terry. Presently Mr. Irving made his appearance, not in the flowing scarlet robes and cap of Henry's Cardinal, but in ordinary nineteenth century evening dress, leading by the hand Queen Katherine, still in her handsome white silk gown. It is no fault of course of Mr. Irving's, this rather incongruous juxtaposition, since he does not appear in the last two acts, and he could hardly retain the prelate's attire in view of the fact that he had to entertain a large gathering of friends on the stage after the performance. Then there were calls for a speech, but before Mr. Irving had an opportunity of responding there were loud demands for Mr. Terriss, who appeared in the guise of the King, and Mr. Forbes Robertson, who, having been killed still earlier in the play than Mr. Irving, presented himself before the footlights in a walking overcoat, and with a walking stick and top hat in one hand. Then Mr. Irving came forward and spoke as follows:—"Ladies and Gentlemen,—I really have no speech to make. I have only to say it is a very great delight to us to be back with you again, and I thank you in the name of one and all for the hearty, splendid welcome which you have given to us. I have to thank all my friends behind the curtain for the manner in which they have assisted me to present this play of Shakespeare's to you, and I have no words but thanks and the deepest gratitude to express to you for the manner in which you have received our work." These words were followed by loud cheers from the audience.

FIRST IN THE PIT.

An American lady, a Californian artist, had the proud distinction of being the first to enter the pit for the opening performance of "Henry VIII." at the Lyceum. Asked how she accomplished this feat, she replied: "I and a friend went with our camp stools and took our places next the door at ten o'clock in the morning. We were provided with a volume of 'Harper's Magazine,' a sketch book, writing paper, and a fountain pen, caricatures of Henry Irving, and much patience. A newspaper spread under the feet and a Japanese muff warmer, with sandwiches and a bottle of wine, kept us comfortable. Two ladies were the next comers, and shortly a crowd began to collect. Real amusing it was, but not very elegant. After about two hours Mr. Bram Stoker came and had a look at us, said the barrier should be put up, and cheered our hearts by telling us that tea would be served from the neighbouring saloon (public-house). A newspaper man enlightened our neighbours on the misery and immorality in the Bowery at New-York. Finally, I mustered up courage to say, 'Guess you didn't see many Americans there.' 'No,' he was forced to reply, at which I smiled triumphantly. At last at seven o'clock we were rewarded for our patience by getting seats in the front row. The play was superb, and the audience—well, every one looked as if he had done something."

AN ACTRESS'S CATS.

Of Mdme Jane Hading and her cats, *apropos* of the fire in the actress's flat, the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs:—It may be said of the fire at Mdme. Jane Hading's that it was not one cat, but two cats that caused it. In an evil hour a friend made Madame Hading a present of a lovely kitten, playful and tricky, and, like most cats, possessing a strong individuality. An old favourite resented the notice that was taken of it, and whenever it was guilty of any indiscretion used to try to turn it out of the room. As the kitten grew older it was found necessary to keep [illegible] slept in the dressing room. It is possible that on the night of the fire, as Mdme. Hading's maid was arranging her room for the night, that the old cat stole in after her, determined to put an end to her rival. The bodies of both were found there, the marks on them showing that there had been a cruel fight. No doubt in the struggle they upset the table, and were then asphixiated by the smoke. Mdme. Hading has lost valuable jewellery, laces, and her old and curious tea and coffee services, choice, furniture, carpets, and so on. The total loss is roughly estimated at £12,000, and no insurance company is bound to make it good.

A PRINCELY LITTERATEUR.

PRINCE, Victor Hohenlone, far better known by the less exalted title of Count Gleichen, will be at least as much missed in the higher literary and artistic circles as among the royalties and serenities to whom he belonged by the accident of birth. A sculptor of no mean powers, a devoted lover and student of literature, and, by temperament, an artist to the tips of his fingers he was never so happy as when surrounded by the greater stars of the art firmament, who ever found him the most genial, witty, and unassuming of companions, the most charming of hosts, and the best of good fellows. Simple, modest, and rather bored than otherwise by the reflected luster that shone upon him by reason of his kinship to the wearer of the crown he rather shrank from any recognition of his hereditary rank and dignity and cared far more to win for himself an honorable place in the republic of art.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF MEXICO.

AT the suggestion of President Diaz, of Mexico, Mr. Hubert H. Bancroft has undertaken to write a book on the resources and development of Mexico, to be published in Spanish and in English in separate volumes. Mr. Bancroft, who is now at the Hotel Iturbide, in the city of Mexico, with his family, has his secretaries out in various parts of the Republic working in conjunction with the Governors of the several States and sending in to him daily material for this work. It is intended that the book shall be a true and vivid representation of industrial Mexico as it exists to-day, primarily for presentation at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

THE TEACHING OF TOLSTOI.

THE Countess Leo Tolstoi is a very extraordinary woman. She does not share the paradoxical ideals of her husband. But for her ability and practical energy the great novelist would have been in the grave long ago. She stands between him and the inevitable fate which his theories would bring on him if he were permitted to carry them out, which he would certainly do if she did not manage him, and but for her the younger members of the family would have been allowed to run wild. "All my husband's disciples," said the Countess the other day to Miss Hapgood, the American lady who broke down in the attempt to translate some of the more terrible passages of the "Kreutzer Sonata," are "small, blonde, sickly and homely—all as like one another as a pair of old boots," and she is quite convinced that they drift into idiocy by following the Count's teaching. The family live as simple, homely, industrious, God-fearing peasants. Plain living and high thinking is the rule at Yasuaya Polyana.

MOUNTING SHAKESPEARE.

MOUNTING Shakespearian historical plays is in these days a rather expensive business. Mr. Irving has spent from first to last over the scenery, designs, costumes, and accessories of "Henry VIII." Just fifteen thousand pounds. In the old Kemble and Kean days, when a run of twenty nights was considered remarkable, such lavish expenditure as this could not of course be possibly remunerative. The Lyceum has a holding capacity of between 1,700 and 1,800 persons, and when quite full the receipts amount to 400*l*. But the expenses, all told, are over 800*l*. a week. It follows that in ten weeks of full houses the management will have barely recouped expenses, without taking into account the possibilities of those dense fogs which affect disastrously even the most prosperous theatres.

"THE POET LAUREATE OF SCILLY."

AN interesting figure (says the *Daily Chronicle*) has recently died at the Scilly Isles in the person of one Robert Maybe, at the age of eighty-two years. His accomplishments were in the line of "Poet Close," and he has been termed "The Poet Laureate of Scilly." He could neither read nor write, but he composed a good deal of poetry by dictating it. He had a memory which Macaulay might have envied. If a book were read to him twice or three times he could repeat nearly the whole of it without assistance. The merest outline of an incident would draw from him a set of verses, which he sold in broodsheet form at a penny each.

A NOTED ORIENTAL AUTHOR.

A noted Orientalist has just passed away at Gottingen in the person of Professor P. A. de Lagarde, who succeeded Ewald in 1869, when the latter, after the annexation of Hanover, was deprived of his chair by the Prussians on account of his Guelphic proclivities. Professor de Lagarde, whose real name was Botticher, was born in 1872 at Berlin, and was the author of a number of learned works in the department of Iranian philology and of several highly valuable publications relating to the criticism of the text of the Bible. Professor de Lagarde also published, besides poems, some political writings of a rather Conservative tendency.

THE Nicaragua Canal was the subject of [illegible] ing resolution introduced into the United [illegible] Senate on Wednesday (6th inst.) by [illegible] Morgan. It directs the Committee on [illegible] Affairs to inquire what progress has been made, what are the present conditions and prospects of the enterprise, what explorations and surveys have been made since the last report, and what stocks or bonds of the company, if any, have been [illegible] or paid off.

A WASHINGTON telegram to Dalziel says:—A proposal has been made to examine passengers' luggage on board-ship between Liverpool and New York. The Customs authorities are considering this scheme, and if it be found practicable it will probably be adopted.